

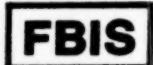
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USSR Report

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

No. 1004



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INVESTMENT, PRICES, BUDGET AND FINANCE

RSFSR FINANCE MINISTER ON FIVE-YEAR PLAN TASKS

Moscow FINANSY SSSR in Russian No 2, Feb 82 pp 3-12

[Article by A. A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR finance minister: "The Tasks of the RSFSR Financial Agencies in the Second Year of the Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] The workers of the Russian Federation, like the rest of the Soviet nation, have entered the second year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan in a situation of high political and labor participation and the nationwide struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which has become a major landmark among the historic events of the 1980's. An important stage in the practical realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress was the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the meaningful keynote speech given at that Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech summed up the results of the large amount of political, organizational, and economic work that was done in the country after the 26th CPSU Congress. It contained a deep and complete analysis of the key problems in the development of the economy, a definition of the paths and methods for resolving the chief large-scale tasks of the country's economic and social development, and an extensive political evaluation of the draft version of the plan for the economic and social development for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

The decisions of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the State Plans for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and for 1982, and the country's State Budget for 1982, which were approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet, were the concrete embodiment of the of the plans for communist building in our country. The Eleventh Five-Year Plan will become still another glorious landmark on the path of the historic achievements of the Soviet nation.

The five-year plan reflects the unceasing concern of the Leninist party for the welfare of the Soviet nation and for the further flourishing and reinforcement of the might of our socialist Motherland. Very important peculiarities of the current five-year plan are the intensification of the social orientation for the development of the entire national economy, the increase in the role

played by the intensive factors in the formation of stable growth rates in the economy and the outstripping increase in the final results as compared with the expenditures to achieve them.

At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was noted that the five-year plan for the country's economic and social development was formed under difficult conditions. This was linked with the large losses that were inflicted upon agriculture, and consequently upon the entire economy, by the unfavorable weather conditions. At the same time it was emphasized that the management style, the system of administration are being reorganized at an insufficiently energetic rate. The plan is a difficult and intense one, and therefore it is necessary to triple the efforts to fulfill it.

The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in December 1981 considered the execution of the plan and budget and approved the State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985, as well as the 1982 plan and budget for Russia.

At the session it was noted that, together with all the fraternal union republics, the workers of the Russian federation have been making their contribution to the creation of the material-technical base of communism. The results of the first year of the five-year plan attest to the further development of the republic's economy. In 1981 our republic achieved an increase in industrial production, labor productivity, the freight turnover of motor transport and the river fleet, retail commodity turnover, and the volume of everyday services provided to the public. There was a substantial rise in the material and cultural standard of living. Public education, public health, science, and culture received further development. There was an increase in the public's real income and the payments and benefits from the social consumption funds. Pension support provided to the public improved. Other measures are being carried out to fulfill the social program that was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

To a considerable degree this was aided by the carrying out of measures to improve planning, to reinforce economic accountability [*khozraschet*], and to intensify the role of the economic levers and incentives which were stipulated by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "Improving the Planning and Intensifying the Effect of the Economic Mechanism Upon Increasing the Effectiveness of Production and the Quality of Work," and by the 18 October 1979 decree of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, No. 510, on this question.

During the almost two and a half years which have passed since the adoption of these decisions, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the ministries, the state committees, departments, the governments of the autonomous republics, and the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies carried out a large amount of methodological and organizing work and practical measures to improve the economic mechanism, to assure the economical and efficient use of raw-material, fuel-and-energy, and other material resources, and to increase, on that basis, the effectiveness of production and the quality of work.

The associations and enterprises took steps aimed at mobilizing the intra-economic reserves by means of introducing new technology and advanced technological measures, improving the use of production capacities, improving the

quality of the output produced, and increasing the production and expanding the variety of consumer goods.

The central apparatus of the RSFSR Ministry of Finance and the local financial agencies, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, carried out, in 1981, a number of steps aimed at raising the level of economic and control work, the further improvement of its style and methods, the more thorough study of the economy and finances of the branches of the national economy, and the intensification of control over the thrifty and purposeful expenditure of state funds and over the observance of planning and financial discipline.

Steps were taken to improve the auditing and control work, and to increase the effectiveness of preliminary and current control. As during the past years, a large amount of importance was attached to coordinating the work performed by the financial agencies with the planning, banking, and people's control agencies.

All this, as well as the socialist competition that was broadly extended in the branches of the national economy and the financial system, and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, contributed to the increase in the financial resources of the economy and the income to the budget.

The income to the republic's state budget in 1981 was fulfilled by 101.4 percent. The fulfillment of the income to the republic budget, the state budgets of the autonomous republics, and the kray and oblast budgets, was assured. The plans for receipt of state income and insurance payments, and the socialist pledges that were taken, were fulfilled.

At the same time, when analyzing today our work from the position of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, one must admit objectively that the central apparatus of the RSFSR Ministry of Finance and the local financial agencies have been making far from complete use of the financial and credit mechanism, and the granted rights and opportunities for intensifying the effect upon those branches of the national economy where there were instances of lagging behind in the fulfillment of a number of economic indicators and where there were violations of planning and financial discipline, as well as the inefficient use of state funds.

In the republic, the fulfillment of the plans with regard to a number of indicators for the development of industry, agriculture, construction, and transportation is not being assured. A large number of enterprises have not been coping with the assignments for rise in labor productivity and for reducing the costs of production and services, or with the plans for profit and payments to the budget.

In this regard I would like to dwell on individual shortcomings and unresolved questions and difficulties in the fulfillment of the income, so that, from the very first days of the new year, specific steps can be taken to eliminate and overcome them.

At the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet it was pointed

out that one of the chief causes of the lagging behind is the fact that it has not yet been possible to overcome the shortcomings in the operation of the ministries and departments in implementing the party's requirements with regard to increasing the effectiveness of the economy, mobilizing all the available reserves, and improving the entire national economy.

The nonfulfillment by a number of ministries and departments of their assignments, as well as the failure to observe the proper economical measures in the use of material, fuel-and-energy, labor, and financial resources, led to a considerable underfulfillment of the profit plan and the pledges made to the budget, and to the formation of a shortage of the ministries' and departments' own working capital in major amounts.

A serious shortcoming in the financial and economic activity of many branches of the national economy in the republic is the nonfulfillment by a large number of enterprises of such important economic indicators as the assignment for the reduction of production costs and for the increase in labor productivity. In 1981 every fourth enterprise had an increase in production costs. There is an especially large number of them in the ministries of the textile, fuel, building-materials, and meat and dairy industries, and in Goskomsel'khoztekhnika. The increase in production costs, and the costs of operations and services, occurred on many sovkhozes, in many contract construction-and-installation organizations, and enterprises providing everyday services to the public, and the communal economy and transport.

During the year that has elapsed, many enterprises failed to cope with the assignment for the increase in labor productivity. The increase in labor productivity and the reduction in the production costs, together with a constant improvement in the quality of the articles, are the decisive factors for increasing the profitability of production and for reinforcing the economy of the enterprises and the economic organizations. With the same resources it is possible to produce a larger amount of finished output and thus to assure the better satisfying of the needs of the national economy and the public.

These economic indicators are the basic factors for improving the effectiveness of production and increasing the national income and they must be given the most careful attention by the planning and economic services of the economic agencies and all the financial agencies during planning and the carrying out of economic-control work. Control over the constant reduction in the expenditure of raw and other materials and fuel per unit of output, over their more complete and more comprehensive processing, and over the broad use of secondary resources must become the object of constant concern on the part of the financial agencies.

It is necessary to assure that the managers of enterprises and organizations continue to strive for the further improvement in the work of economizing the material, labor, and financial resources, relying at such time upon the specific long-term program that was established by the decree that was adopted last year by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which decree deals with the intensification of the work of assuring the economical and efficient use of raw-material, fuel-and-energy, and other materials resources, and the decree of the RSFSR Council of Ministers on that question.

These fundamentally important documents contain a definition of the task of consistently implementing the Leninist principles of management -- the keeping of a completely accurate and conscientious accounting of money, the maintaining of economical management practices, and the observance of labor discipline. Only in this way is it possible to achieve profitable operation and the fulfillment of the plan for profit and payments to the budget.

It should be noted that the questions of reducing production waste products and of making the maximum use of secondary raw materials and energy are being resolved extremely slowly. The spinning production in the RSFSR textile industry uses only 7-10 percent of the waste products; the wool branch uses 18 percent of the restored wool; and the garment branch, 11 percent of the weighable scraps. Judged on the basis of the price of the initial raw materials, the waste products for Rosobuv'prom constituted, in the first half of 1981 alone, approximately 50 million rubles, and the proceeds from using them came to less than 3 percent of that total.

A considerable reserve for growth in the volumes of production and accumulations is the improvement in the use of the existing capacities and the acceleration of the assimilation of the newly activated ones, the increase in return on investments, and the increase in shift operation. However, at many enterprises the situation is not improving and the return on the expended means has been insufficient.

Individual ministries and state committees of the RSFSR, the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics, and the kray and oblast executive committees did not assure stable and effective work by many of their subordinate enterprises and organizations and failed to take the necessary steps to assure the more complete use of reserves and to prevent instances of poor business practices and squandering.

Economy measures in everything, large or small, and the increase in the effectiveness of production, "so that the results of production," as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "will grow more rapidly than the expenditures for it, so that, by drawing comparatively fewer resources into production, it will be possible to achieve a greater effect. . ." -- that is the principle that must be placed at the basis of evaluating the activities of the ministries, associations, and enterprises. On that basis one must strive for the sharp increase in the final results.

The Ministry of Finance and the local financial agencies must, on the basis of the critical conclusions based on the 1981 results and proceeding from the requirements of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, direct their collectives toward the more complete location of reserves and the assuring of the unconditional fulfillment of the intensive assignments for all sources of income.

At the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, indication was made of the serious importance of fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1982 plan and the five-year plan as a whole. The 1982 RSFSR State Budget that was approved by the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the amount of 75.4 billion rubles provides

the necessary resources for the further development of the republic's economy and culture and for raising the national standard of living.

On the territory of the republic as a whole it will be necessary to mobilize state income in the amount of 153 billion rubles, and turnover tax in the amount of 70.1 billion rubles, of which 26.5 billion rubles is supposed to be channeled into covering the expenditures on the republic's budget.

In conformity with the planned growth rates for the production of industrial, agricultural, and construction output, operations and services, and the assignments for reducing the costs of production and circulation, it is planned to increase the profit in the branches of the republic's national economy by 4.8 percent. The overall volume of profit has been defined at 27.2 billion rubles, including 11.2 billion rubles, or 41.1 percent, which will be left at the disposal of the associations, enterprises, and organizations for remodeling, technical re-equipping, and the expansion of enterprises and organizations, the providing of them with necessary working capital, the formation of economic incentive funds, and the covering of other planned expenditures.

Payments to the budget from the profit achieved by state enterprises and organizations are planned in the amount of 16 billion rubles. State taxes from the public are determined, on the basis of the existing tax rates and the approved wage fund, at 15.8 billion rubles.

It is also planned that the budget will receive timber income of 405 million rubles; income tax from cooperative and public organizations, 432.4 million rubles; and income tax from kolkhozes, 297 million rubles.

In the fulfillment of the budget income and the Gosbank cash-transactions plan, a greater and greater role will be played by state and cooperative trade. In 1981 in the Russian Federation, the plan for retail commodity turnover as a whole was fulfilled. At the same time the trade organizations did not make complete use of the opportunities for improving trade and improving the efficiency of serving the customers. Insufficient steps were taken to reduce the costs of circulation or to eliminate unproductive expenditures and losses.

The organizations that carry out the hauling, storage, and sale of potatoes, vegetables, and fruits have not been guaranteeing that these kinds of produce retain their proper conditions. This has been causing serious losses to the state. The variety and quality of many commodities are far from conforming to the customers' needs, and this leads to the rejecting and price-cutting on articles and to additional expenditures of labor and material resources, creates difficulties in providing the public with necessary commodities, and causes serious losses to the state budget.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the necessity for increasing the requirements on the quality of output: "The conformity to the best worldwide and domestic models -- we cannot and must not agree to anything less than that. We must teach ourselves how to achieve that, we must strive constantly for that, decisively rejecting everything that is obsolete and that has been marked down by life."

In conformity with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plan and budget for 1982 establish a strenuous assignment for reducing the costs of production.

circulation, for increasing labor productivity, for improving the quality of output, for accelerating the circulation rate of material and commodity assets, and for carrying out economy measures and thrift in all branches of the national economy. It is planned to achieve a considerable saving of material and labor expenditures.

In order to fulfill the plans that have been set down, the administrations and departments of the Ministry of Finance and the local financial agencies must make better use of the financial and economic levers and incentives and must exert a more active influence upon increasing the labor productivity, the return on fixed assets, the fulfillment and introduction into production of the achievements of science and advanced technology, and the improvement of the forms and methods of administration.

In the new five-year plan, large tasks have been set for developing state insurance. In the Russian Federation state insurance has received noticeable development, and it has acquired especially broad popularity among the public during the past two five-year plans. At the present time 95 million citizens have contracts for personal and property insurance.

With every passing year there has been an increase in the volume of the public's monetary funds which are involved, on a voluntary basis, in the state insurance system. In 1981 more than 5 billion rubles will be received. There has been a corresponding increase in the payments of insurance sums and compensations.

For 1982 the receipt of payments for state insurance is planned at 7.7 billion rubles, including 5.2 billion rubles from voluntary insurance among the public, or an increase of 4.2 percent.

A direction that is no less important in the development of state insurance is the guaranteeing of the stability of the economy of state and cooperative agricultural production. As a result of the harvest shortfall that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had in 1981 because of the extremely unfavorable weather conditions, insurance compensation will be paid in an amount of more than 2.8 billion rubles.

With regard to the further development of state insurance, the RSFSR has considerable reserves and opportunities. Certain inspectorates have not been fulfilling the annual and quarterly assignments for individual types of insurance. New types of insurance have not been developed to a sufficiently broad extent. Many administrations of Gosstrakh have not completely fulfilled the instructions dealing with improving the quality of service to the insured parties and guaranteeing the integrity of the state funds, as a consequence of which people have been sending in justified complaints and there have been instances of the incorrect and prolonged resolution of questions pertaining to the payment of insurance compensation to the insured parties.

The financial agencies, the Main Administration of Gosstrakh, and the local insurance agencies must intensify the organizing work, improve the services provided to the insured parties, and guarantee the integrity of the monetary funds.

For 1982 the expenditures of the republic's state budget have been approved at 75.4 billion rubles. The expenditures were determined with a consideration of

the more effective use of the production potential that has been created in all branches of the republic's national economy and the guaranteeing of strict economy measures in the expenditure of state funds.

The basic resources of the budget are being channeled into the financing of the national economy and social-cultural measures, which constitute almost 97 percent of the total budgetary expenditures.

A total of 66.5 million rubles, including 35.5 billion rubles from the budget, is being channeled into the development of the national economy from all sources. Considerable appropriations are planned for reinforcing the material-technical base of the branches that produce consumer goods, light, textile, food, meat and dairy, and local industry, and fish management.

The financial agencies are required to increase the influence that they exert upon the production of consumer goods. They are required, jointly with the planning and banking agencies, on a daily basis, constantly, to carry out work of locating reserves for expanding the production of consumer goods.

The party and government pay constant attention to the further development of agriculture, which, as was noted in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, is the basis for the resolution of the country's food-supplies program. At the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was emphasized that the food-supplies program, both from the economic and the political point of view, is the central problem in the entire five-year plan. In order to carry out a comprehensive program for increasing agricultural production in the RSFSR in 1982, it is planned to use 24.5 billion rubles from the budget, the organizations' own funds, and Gosbank credit. In addition, long-term Gosbank credit in the amount of 4 billion rubles is planned for kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises and organizations for the financing of capital investments.

A total of 8.3 billion rubles is being allocated for the carrying out of the program for the further increase in vegetable and animal husbandry in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR. It is planned to allocate 8 billion rubles from the budget for sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management.

The profit derived by sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in those ministries in 1982 is planned at 2.5 billion rubles. Almost all the profit remains at the disposal of the farms and is channeled into the development of production and the formation of economic incentive funds.

An important component in the upsurge of agriculture is land reclamation. A total of 4.3 billion rubles, including 2.2 billion rubles from the union budget, is being allocated for the irrigation and draining of land, and the expansion and reinforcement of the production base of the water-management organizations. It is planned to channel 1.5 billion rubles into the expansion of the technical-repair base of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and other expenditures to improve the technical servicing of agriculture.

However, it must be noted that the tremendous amounts of money being invested in agriculture have not yet been yielding the proper return. Land, fertilizers,

and the machine and tractor pool are not being used effectively everywhere, and there have been large losses during the harvesting, transporting, and storing of agricultural output. During the past year a large number of sovkhoses failed to fulfill the profit plan and allowed a shortage of their own working capital in considerable amounts, as well as their use for purposes for which they were not intended.

The reason for the unsatisfactory financial indicators in a number of places, in addition to the unfavorable weather conditions, is the low level of management, the slow introduction of scientifically substantiated technological systems for the management of vegetable and animal husbandry, the failure to observe strict economy measures in the use of materials and the labor and financial resources, and the allowing of unproductive expenditures and losses as a result of poor business practices.

In the light of the requirements of the party and the government, the Ministry of Finance and the local financial agencies must develop on a broader scale the study of the production indicators of the agricultural organizations and carry out a more thorough analysis of the reasons for the unsatisfactory financial and economic activity of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, scientific, and other organizations in agriculture, striving for a situation in which the allocated funds are used intelligently and guarantee an increase in the harvest yield and the productivity of animal husbandry with the lowest material, labor, and monetary expenditures.

Capital construction is the basis of the further development of all branches of the economy and culture. A considerable part of the republic's national income is channeled into this area every year. For 1982 it is planned to allocate 12.9 billion rubles from the budget alone.

At the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee special attention was again directed at the need for the maximum concentration of the labor, material, and financial resources on construction projects slated for activation in the next reporting period and for guaranteeing the activation of the production capacities at all construction projects that have been stipulated by the plan.

A definite amount of work is being done in this direction in the republic. The growth rates for activation of fixed assets for the economy that is subordinate to the RSFSR Council of Ministers are somewhat greater than the growth rates for state capital investments. However, it will be necessary to do still more. Not all the contract organizations and customers have been fulfilling the assignments for activation of production capacities and projects. The plans for payments of economic agencies' own funds for the financing of capital investments, and the assignments for the mobilizing of internal resources in construction, for profit, and for payments to the budget are not being fulfilled. There are large volumes of uncompleted construction and reserves of uninstalled equipment.

There is an especially large volume of uncompleted construction in the ministries of the building-materials, food, and meat and dairy industry, and fish management. There have been serious violations of state planning and financial discipline in construction.

The draft versions of the plan and budget stipulate the mobilizing of the intra-economic resources in construction by involving in circulation the above-norm reserves of equipment and other assets in the amount of 641.7 million rubles. The RSFSR Council of Ministers has required the ministries, the State Committees, the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics, and the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies to carry out specific steps to assure the reduction of the construction periods, the reduction of the cost and the improvement of the quality of construction, and the prompt activation of the projects and production capacities that have been stipulated by the plan.

The financial agencies and institutions must carry out more effective monitoring of the effectiveness of use of the funds allocated for capital construction and must make the more complete use of the financial and credit mechanism for improving the work of the contract construction organizations and their fulfillment of payment of their own funds for the financing of the capital investments, the profit plan, and their pledges to the budget.

The smoothly organized, rhythmical operation of the enterprises and organizations in industry and agriculture, the satisfying of the needs that the public has for haulages, greatly depend upon the effectiveness of the operation of transportation. It is planned to allocate from the budget and organizations' own funds 3.7 billion rubles for the expenditures linked with the reinforcement of the technical-material base of general-purpose motor transportation and the river fleet. During the past five-year plan the fixed assets of motor transport increased by 36.6 percent, and the freight carrying capacity of the vehicle pool increased by 30.7 percent.

At the same time, the opportunities for increasing the volume of shipments by transportation organizations are being used at a rate that is far from complete. At enterprises of RSFSR Minavtotrans, a large number of motor vehicles and trailers are regularly standing idle. The empty runs by motor vehicles have been great. At many transportation enterprises, no strict measures have been established for economizing or for the expenditure of material, labor, and financial resources. There have been serious shortcomings in the economic-financial activities of the Ministry of the River Fleet.

The financial agencies must intensify their supervision of the effectiveness of the use of transportation and of fuels and lubricants, must strive constantly to increase the profitability of the operation of the transportation enterprises, and guarantee the complete and prompt payment of funds to the budget.

Under the present-day conditions, as was noted in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the accelerated development of road management is taking on great importance. It is planned to channel into its development and maintenance, from all sources of financing, 3.6 billion rubles. In the Russian Federation during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, Minavtodor constructed and activated 47,300 kilometers of hard-surface motor roads.

However, the opportunities for the more intensive development of road management are not being used completely. Many road-building organizations have not been coping with their assignments and have been dissipating the capital

investments and material-technical resources in a large number of projects. The activation of motor roads is carried out, for the most part, in the fourth quarter.

The financial agencies must establish daily observance of the adoption of the specific steps to improve the organizing of the construction, repair, and maintenance of motor roads, and to improve the quality of the operations and the activation of the motor roads within the established normative deadlines, striving for the most efficient and most economical use of the funds that have been allocated for road construction.

In the Report to the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "The specific concern for a specific person, his needs and wants -- that is what constitutes the beginning and the final point in our party's economic policy." That keynote requirement of the party completely pertains to the activities of the enterprises in the housing and municipal economy, the providing of everyday services to the public, and communication.

In the Russian Federation during the past five-year plan much was done to develop the enterprises in the housing and municipal economy, the providing of everyday services to the public, and communication, and to raise the level of services provided to cities, workers' settlements, and other populated points. It will also be necessary to do a lot during the current five-year plan. The expenditures for the development of the housing and municipal economy for 1982 have been established at 6831.6 million rubles. It is planned to channel 961.4 million rubles into the providing of services to cities and other populated points, and 698.1 million rubles into the capital repair of the housing fund of the local Soviets of People's Deputies.

It should be noted that, in the activities of the organizations in the housing and municipal management, there have been serious omissions and large unused opportunities. There is still a large number of instances when the funds that are allocated for the providing of public services and for capital repair are used at an insufficiently effective rate. Such instances have occurred in Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, Bashkirskaya ASSR, Sakhalinskaya Oblast, etc.

During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan more than 2.7 billion rubles were invested in the development of everyday services provided to the public in the system of the RSFSR Minbyt, and there was a considerable reinforcement of the technical-material base. However, the level and efficiency of the everyday services do not yet correspond to the increased demands of the public. There have still been instances when workers in the everyday-services system take an inattentive attitude toward the customers.

A total of 917 million rubles is being channeled into the development of communication enterprises in 1982. The financial agencies must keep constantly within their field of vision the activities of the enterprises in the housing and municipal management, communication, and the providing of everyday services to the public, in order to eliminate in a time-responsive manner any shortcomings that occur and to improve the operation of those organizations.

The normal functioning of all branches of the economy is assured by the establishment for them of a norm of 38.7 billion rubles for their own working capital, or with an increase by 1.5 billion rubles. When determining the expenditures for increase in the norm of their own working capital, consideration was taken of the acceleration of the turnover rate of the working capital in the branches of the national economy as a result of the carrying out of measures to improve the organization of production and the sale of output, technical-material supply, and the involvement of excessive and unused reserves of material assets in economic turnover. As a result, approximately 300 million rubles will be freed from turnover.

It is necessary to note that far from all the departments fulfilled the assignments that were established by the government for the Tenth Five-Year Plan with regard to the involvement of reserves of material resources in economic turnover. A large delay in the turnover rate of working capital was incurred by enterprises of the ministries of light industry and building materials, and Goskomsel'khoz-tekhnika.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers has required of the ministries, state committees and departments, Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics, and the executive committees of the local Soviets of People's Deputies that they reduce the above-norm reserves of material-commodity assets and, on that basis, fulfill the assignment for acceleration of the turnover rate of working capital, and also that they assure supervision over the strict observance by their subordinate enterprises and organizations of state, planning, financial, and contractual discipline, and the use by them of the fixed production assets and working capital with the proper return, and their safekeeping.

Large tasks have been entrusted to the financial agencies in supervising the use of the funds being allocated from the budget for social and cultural measures. The appropriations have been defined with a consideration of carrying out the program set down by the 26th CPSU Congress for the further rise in the national standard of living, the development of public education, science, and culture, and the improvement of the health protection and medical services provided to the public and the social security of the workers. A total of 37.3 billion rubles, with an increase by 3.7 percent, is being allocated from the republic's budget for these purposes.

For the maintenance of institutions of public education and culture, higher, secondary special, and technical-occupational teaching institutions, and other institutions involved in training personnel, appropriations in the amount of 11.2 billion rubles have been stipulated. For the maintenance of public-health institutions, it is planned to use 7.4 billion rubles; and for the reinforcement of the material-technical base and the capital repair of institutions of education and public health, 2.3 billion rubles.

The expenditures for pension security, the maintenance of the network of boarding homes for the elderly and infirm, and for other types of social security for the population of the RSFSR are planned in the amount of 15.9 billion rubles, with an increase of 5.9 percent as compared with the current year. In addition, 1.9 billion rubles are being allocated in 1982 for the payment of

of pensions and grants in aid to kolkhoz members from the centralized unionwide social security fund for kolkhoz members.

The Ministry of Finance and the local financial agencies must carry out constant supervision of the development of the network of social and cultural institutions and the expenditure of the state funds strictly for the purpose for which they were intended.

The 26th CPSU Congress posed the task of consistently improving the administration of the national economy with a consideration of the growing scope of production, the increasingly complicated economic ties, and the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev devoted a large amount of attention to questions of administering the economy and improving the mechanism of management in his speech at the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In order to fulfill successfully the task that has been posed, the ministries and departments must carry out the further improvement of the organizational structure of administration and increase its influence upon the effectiveness of production and the quality of work. Definite measures are being carried out in this direction in the republic.

At the same time, in a number of ministries and state committees, excessive agencies of economic administration, and those that duplicate the functions of others, are being created, there has been an unjustified increase in the number of personnel, the discipline of personnel estimating is being violated, and funds for the maintenance of the administrative apparatus are being expended uneconomically.

The draft version of the budget has taken into consideration the receiving of an economical benefit, as a result of reducing the expenditures for the maintenance of the administrative apparatus, of 297.4 million rubles. This will require the further improvement of the structure of administration, the introduction of order into the use of official passenger cars, and a thrifty approach to the expenditure of funds for those purposes.

Appropriations for the maintenance of agencies of state authority, administration, and legal agencies in the RSFSR State Budget for 1982 are stipulated in the amount of 895.2 million rubles, which constitutes 1.2 percent of the volume of budgetary expenditures.

The personnel administration and other administrations of the ministry, and the local financial agencies, jointly with the people's control agencies and institutions of USSR Gosbank, must intensify the supervision over the correctness of expenditure of state funds for the maintenance of the administrative apparatus, must improve the economic work to locate reserves for reducing the number of personnel and the expenditures to maintain the administrative apparatus, and must improve the quality of audits and the economic analysis of the structure and personnel lists at administrative agencies.

Large requirements in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are being made on improving the control and inspection work, the situation with regard to

accounting and reports, and intradepartmental, preliminary, and current control. At all levels of the economy it is necessary to establish a reliable road block to any manifestations of poor business practices, squandering, or other violations.

In this regard very important tasks confront the Control and Inspection Administration of the ministry and its apparatus in the outlying areas. Without a doubt, much is being done in this direction. The apparatus of the KRU [Control and Inspection Administration] and the local financial agencies annually carry out a large number of inspections and special-subject audits.

At the same time the level of control and inspection work in the light of the new requirement cannot satisfy us today. Unfortunately, there have been instances when inspections and audits have failed for a long time to reveal violations of financial discipline, malfeasance, and even the embezzlement of state funds.

The KRU and the local financial agencies must keep in the center of their attention the fulfillment of the measures that evolve from the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, dated 2 April 1981 and entitled "Measures for Improving Control and Inspection Work in the Ministries, Departments, and Other Agencies of Administration," and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, dated 26 May 1981 on that question. When developing the plans for carrying out inspections and audits it is important to prevent parallelism and duplication in the work of the financial and other controlling agencies, and to coordinate the audits with the agencies of people's control and planning agencies, the TsSU [Central Statistics Administration], and bank institutions.

A large place in the budget of the Russian Federation has been given to the state budgets of the autonomous republics, and to the budgets for the krais, oblasts, and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad. The Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics and the local Soviets of People's Deputies, making broad use of the rights that have been granted to them, are carrying out active work to achieve the further development of the local management and to improve the services provided to the public. They are making a large contribution to the job of efficiently combining the territorial and branch development and achieving a better balancing in the growth of the economy on their territories.

As a result of the dynamic development of the branches of local economy and the economical expenditure of state funds, the state budgets of the autonomous republics and the local budgets have been successfully fulfilled in recent years. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers that was adopted last year, and that deals with the further increase of the role played by the Soviets of People's Deputies in economic construction, is contributing to the further reinforcement of the material-financial base of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, and will enable them to resolve more successfully the tasks of economic and social-cultural construction.

The budget for 1982 provides for a further increase in the state budgets of the autonomous republics and the local budgets. They have been called upon to

provide the financial resources for the measures involved in expanding and reinforcing the branches of the local management, maintaining and developing the broad network of social and cultural institutions, and assuring the most complete satisfying of the public's needs and demands.

The overall volume of the state budgets of the autonomous republics and the local budgets of the RSFSR has been defined at 25.5 billion rubles; their share in the overall volume of the republic's budget for 1982 constitutes 33.9 percent.

In execution of the budgets, a large role is played by the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics and the local Soviets of People's Deputies, which must continue to improve the administration of their subordinate associations, enterprises, institutions, and organizations, striving for the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments and the economical and thrifty expenditure of state funds.

We have entered the second year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. The tasks that confront the Ministry of Finance and the local financial and insurance agencies require the further improvement of the entire job of selecting, assigning, training, and educating the personnel.

It is necessary to continue to reinforce all our subdivisions with highly qualified and promising specialists, and to show daily concern for their on-the-job and political growth. It is necessary to devote more attention to the creation of an effective reserve of personnel and to carry out on a broader scale the measures to raise the proficiency level of the workers. It is necessary to set up the situation in such a way that everyone has a precise knowledge of his tasks, strives constantly to deepen his knowledge of the economy, constantly raises his ideological-political and professional level, and takes a creative approach to the resolution of all the economic questions.

Special attention in the current five-year plan is being attached to the concern for improving the workers' labor and everyday conditions. The managers at all levels must establish supervision over the fulfillment of the plans for the social development of the collective.

The successful implementation of the tasks advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress depends to a decisive degree upon increasing the effectiveness of administration and improving the style and methods of the apparatus activity. In this regard, questions that take on primary importance for the apparatus of the ministry and the financial agencies are those of improving the control and verification of the execution of the directives of the party and government, the organizations' own decisions, as well as increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of control.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "The Further Improvement of Control and Checking of Execution in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," requires the ministry and every financial agency to reinforce its organizational spirit and discipline in all work sectors, to increase the responsibility borne by the personnel for the job assigned to them, and to ensure the strict execution of the adopted decisions within the established deadlines. It is

necessary to take an attentive, sensitive attitude toward the incoming recommendations, complaints, and letters from the public.

The apparatus of the financial agencies employs highly qualified, politically mature, completely devoted people. There is no doubt that, accepting the decisions of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, as a combat mandate, the financial workers in the Russian Federation will broadly extend the socialist competition and do everything that is required of them to assure the successful fulfillment of the 1982 State Budget and the socialist pledges that have been taken.

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REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

KAZAKH SSR'S FINANCE MINISTER ON BUDGET

Alma-Ata NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 14-21

[Article by R. Bayseitov, KaSSR minister of finance: "A Budget of Peaceful Creation"]

[Text] The Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990, which were approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, provide for the further rise in the standard of living of Soviet citizens, a substantial increase in the effectiveness of the economy, the intensification of the entire social production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the improvement of the system of administration.

There will be a considerable rise during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan in the economic and scientific-technical potential of Soviet Kazakhstan. During that period of time the national income will increase by 20 percent; the volume of industrial production, by 25 percent, with 86 percent of the increase in output to be obtained from an increase in the productivity of social labor. Other branches of the economy and culture will also develop at the previously high rates.

The upsurge in the labor and political participation of the masses, the nationwide patriotic movement for the steady implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the steps taken to mobilize the additional reserves of production, and the intensification of economy measures in the national economy have assured the successful fulfillment of the plan and budget for last year. The assignment for volume of sale of industrial output and the production of most of its most important types was fulfilled. A major victory was won by the vegetable husbandrymen, who fulfilled their socialist pledges for production and sale of grain to the state. There has been an improvement in the work of enterprises in transportation, communication, sales, and everyday services. The material standard of living of the public is rising.

The 1981 State Budget for Kazakh SSR was executed by 101.4 percent for income and 99 percent for expenditures. The excess of income over expenditures was 250.5 million rubles. The budgets of all the oblasts and the city of Alma-Ata were also fulfilled. This creates a good basis for implementing the program of economic and cultural construction for the second year of the five-year plan.

The 1982 State Budget for Kazakh SSR was drawn up in conformity with the Law Governing the USSR State Budget for 1982, which was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, and proceeds from the tasks of achieving a further increase in the effectiveness of social production, an acceleration of the rise in labor productivity, and the increase in accumulations. The budget completely provides with monetary resources the carrying out of all the planned measures. Its volume is determined on the basis of the income in the amount of 9426.7 million rubles, and expenditures, 9424.2 million rubles, with an excess of income over expenditures of 2.5 million rubles. As compared with 1981, it is growing by 4.2 percent.

The bulk of the budgetary income -- 8000.7 million rubles, or 84.9 percent -- is made up of proceeds from the socialist economy. This is based upon the increase in social production, the reduction of production costs, and the improvement of the quality of the output.

The intensification of production and the increasing of its effectiveness find their reflection in the increase in accumulations. In 1982 the profit for branches of the national economy will increase, as compared with last year's plan, by 4.1 percent and will be 3179.9 million rubles. This increase in profit is provided by an increase in the volume of production, retail commodity turnover, and the volume of services provided to the public.

Payments to the budget from profit, for state enterprises, are planned in the amount of 1695.0 million rubles. The rest of the profit (50.2 percent) is left at the disposal of the economies for capital investments, the increase in the working-capital norm, for the providing of economic incentives, and for other planned expenditures.

A total of 901 million rubles of profit, or 26 percent of the total amount, is being channeled into the formation of economic incentive funds, and the extent of those funds will be defined at 1169.1 million rubles. Those funds must be used primarily to provide incentives for increasing the labor productivity, improving the quality of output, and increasing the profitability of production.

One of the basic sources of budgetary income is the turnover tax. In the forthcoming year the proceeds from this task on the territory of the republic, in conformity with the plan for the production and sale of output and its variety, have been defined in the amount of 4649.3 million rubles. It is planned to pay into the budget from this total 4360.6 million rubles, with an increase of 7.5 percent.

In addition to payments from profit and the turnover tax, the budget will also receive a timber income, the income tax from kolkhozes, cooperatives, and economic agencies of social organizations, taxes from the public, and other payments for a total sum of 2661.6 million rubles.

The further increase in accumulations requires the maximum exercise of thrift in the use of material and monetary means and the prompt fulfillment of the pledges to the budget. However, in a number of instances these requirements are not being observed. For example, with an overall overfulfillment of the plan for turnover tax in 1981, the budget failed to receive approximately 15 million

rubles from that source, including 4.5 million rubles from the wine-making, tobacco, and sugar industry as a consequence of the nonfulfillment by individual enterprises of their plans for the production of output within the established volume and variety.

The observance of state payment discipline is not yet being assured. Discipline is especially low at enterprises of Mintsvetmet, Minvodkhoz, Minmontazhspetsstroy, and Gosstroy, Kazakh SSR, for which the tardy payment of amounts to the budget from the profit for the first half of last year constituted from 27 to 35 percent.

The ministries, departments, and executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies must take additional steps to eliminate the shortcomings in the activities of their enterprises and organizations, and to guarantee the unconditional and prompt fulfillment by them of their pledges to the budget.

A total of 15774.4 million rubles, including 9424.2 from the budget, will be invested in the further development of the economy, science, and culture, and the raising of the national standard of living in the republic in the forthcoming year.

Expenditures for the development of the national economy from all sources will constitute 11687.6 million rubles, including 5341.2 million rubles from the budget. These funds are being channeled into increasing the production capacities, the introduction of new technology and technological systems, and the guaranteeing of the production growth rates that have been stipulated by the plan.

Within the makeup of the expenditures for the national economy, 205.6 million rubles are planned for the increase in the norm of organizations' own working capital, with an increase by 3.1 percent, which by the end of 1982 will be equal to 6734.3 million rubles.

The plan and budget have taken into consideration 39.7 million rubles of saving from accelerating the turnover rate of organizations' own working capital. For the fulfillment of that assignment it will be necessary to carry out a large amount of work to improve the organization of production, the sale of output, and material-technical supply.

Our republic has at its disposal a highly developed industry, which from year to year has been increasing its production capacities and guaranteeing a stable increase in the economy and the more complete satisfying of the public's needs. A total of 2704.5 million rubles, with an increase of 3.3 percent, is being allocated for its further development. A total of 865.1 million rubles is being channeled into the expansion of the light, food, meat-and-diary, and other branches that produce consumer goods.

These tremendous resources must be used with the maximum benefit on the basis of the complete intensification of production and the increase in its effectiveness. At present, however, the existing reserves are being used at far from a complete extent. A number of industrial enterprises are not yet fulfilling the plans for the sale of output or their assignments for labor productivity and production

costs, and have been making unproductive expenses and incurring losses in excess of plan.

For example, the 1981 plans for sale of output were not fulfilled by 10.7 percent of the industrial enterprises, by 46.3 million rubles; for labor productivity, 18.7 percent of the enterprises, which undershipped output valued at 81 million rubles; and 20.5 percent of the enterprises allowed the overexpenditure of production costs by 37.3 million rubles.

At many enterprises of Minpromstroymaterialov, Minlegprom, Minpishcheprom, Minmyasomolprom, and Minrybkhoz, unsatisfactory use is being made of production capacities, the normative deadlines for assimilation of them and the shift-work coefficient are not being assured, and there have been instances of equipment and machinery standing idle. As a result, during the past five-year plan those branches lost the opportunity to produce output valued at a total of more than one billion rubles and to obtain 135 million rubles of profit.

The proper attention is not being devoted everywhere to the intensification of economy measures. At certain enterprises, inefficient use is being made of materials and means. The existing norms in a number of instances fail to provide incentive for a reduction in the material expenditures, and many of them have been obsolete for a long time.

For example, last year for KaSSR Minlegprom alone, its weaving and carpet-making production overexpended 65 tons of woolen yarn; the Dzhabul Leather-Shoe Association and the Semipalatinsk Leather and Fur Association overexpended 271 tons of hides; and the Ural'sk Fur Combine overexpended 2,270,000 square decimeters of fur sheepskins, for a total amount of approximately 3 million rubles. It would be advisable to develop organizational-technical measures for the additional reduction of the material expenditures for the output to be produced, for the operations and services to be performed.

The increase in the effectiveness of production, as is well known, is inseparably linked with the fundamental improvement in the quality of output. Recently industry has assimilated a large number of new types of articles with improved technical-economic indicators.

At the same time certain enterprises are continuing to produce output with low quality, which does not conform to the specifications or the customers' needs.

At individual enterprises in the food, garment, textile, shoe, fur, and furniture industry, there continues to be a large amount of articles which are returned because of their poor quality. Simply the penalty sanctions for commodities that have been reduced in their grading classification and the additional expenditures to perform additional work on the rejected articles came to tens of millions of rubles.

The ministries and departments must take specific steps to mobilize the unused reserves of industrial production, to assure the unconditional execution of state assignments, and to assure the strict observance of planning and financial discipline. It is necessary to increase the activity rate in

implementing steps for the prompt and correct application of the normative documents that have been planned by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "Improving the Planning and Intensifying the Effect of the Economic Mechanism Upon Increasing the Effectiveness of Production and the Quality of Work."

A total of 1356.4 million rubles, including 408.2 million rubles from the budget is being channeled into the development of motor and river transportation. The most efficient use of these funds, for the purposes for which they are intended, must guarantee the fulfillment of the planned assignments for the construction and maintenance of motor roads, for shipments, and the sale of output and services.

The 26th CPSU Congress posed the task of achieving the dynamic development and growth of the effectiveness of all branches of agriculture, and the increase in the production and the quality of output, thus contributing to the successful implementation of the comprehensive food-supplies program. During the year that has begun, 4998.5 million rubles, with an increase of 4.5 percent, is being allocated for the development of agriculture from the budget of enterprises' own means and from bank credit; 2198.4 million rubles, including 958.6 million rubles from the budget, is being allocated for capital investments. These funds are being channeled basically into the construction and remodeling of animal-husbandry facilities, other production projects, the purchase of agricultural technology, and the building of housing and structures intended for cultural and everyday purposes.

For the financing of sovkhoses and other state agricultural enterprises of KaSSR Minsel'khoz, which occupy an important place in the further upsurge in agricultural production, it is planned to allocate a total of 3952.1 million rubles, including 1314.3 million rubles from the budget. In addition, almost all their profit -- 395.1 million rubles -- is retained by them for the carrying out of planned measures.

The amount allocated for the reinforcement of the economy of sovkhoses with a low rate of profitability or which are operating at a loss is (not counting capital investment) 481.8 million rubles, including 330.8 million rubles to pay off bank loans and to make insurance payments.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies must carry out technical-organizational measures to increase the production of output, to reduce its production costs, to increase profitability, and to fulfill the assignments with regard to profit.

The republic is fulfilling a broad program in the development of land reclamation. For the capital construction and operation of irrigation systems and hydraulic structures, the KaSSR Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management in 1982 is being allocated from the budget 187 million rubles, or 8.5 percent more than last year.

These funds must be used to activate 80,500 hectares of irrigated land, to improve the technical condition of the existing irrigation systems on an area

of 107,300 hectares, to provide water to 3 million hectares of pasture land, and to modernize the water-management structures on 5.6 million hectares of pasture.

In the successful fulfillment of the tasks that have been set for agriculture, an important role is given to the enterprises and organizations of Goskomsel'khos tekhnika. It is planned to allocate 166.4 million rubles, with an increase of 19.3 percent, for the expansion and reinforcement of their material-technical base.

The volume of commodity turnover for KaSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika has been defined in the amount of 1640 million rubles, that is, with an increase of 1.7 percent as compared with 1981. The volume of commercial output for repair enterprises will be increased by 2.5 percent.

Goskomsel'khoztekhnika is supposed to assure the prompt delivery of the ordered material assets, the further reduction in the circulation costs and the production costs of the output being produced and the repair operations, and the improvement in the quality of the services rendered to the sovkhoses and kolkhoses.

An important role in implementing the food-supplies program is given to KaSSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, which has been called upon to guarantee the more complete satisfying of the public's needs for fruit and vegetable output, grapes, and potatoes, in fresh and processed form.

During the year that has begun, 191.1 million rubles, or 13.3 more than in 1981, will be channeled into the further development of sovkhoses, industrial and trade enterprises and organizations of Minpolodoovoshchkhos.

Minplodoovoshchkhos and its production agroindustrial associations must assure the effective use of the allocated funds, the fulfillment of the established assignments for volume of production, purchases, and processing of agricultural output, and the improvement of the supplying of those products to the public.

In guaranteeing the stable growth and improvement of the structure of social production an important role belongs to capital construction. The prompt activation of new fixed assets and capacities, the improvement of their technical-economic indicators, make it possible to achieve a considerable increase in the production potential and financial resources of the state.

The amount of money being allocated from the budget for the financing of capital investments for the management that is subordinate to the KaSSR Council of Ministers in 1982 is 1944.4 million rubles, and from the own funds of the enterprises and economic organizations, 2404.7 million rubles; long-term bank credit will be 184.4 million rubles. These funds are being channeled into the development of the branches of the national economy and the raising of the technical level of production, and the construction of housing and structures intended for social and cultural purposes.

The party and government have posed as a task of primary importance the considerable increase in the effectiveness of capital investments. Its reserves

lie primarily in the improvement of the planning of capital investments and their concentration at the decisive projects and those that are slated for activation in the next planning period, in the improvement in the organization of operations and designing-and-estimate work, and in the reduction of their costs. However, these reserves are still being used insufficiently.

In planning, the rhythmical activation of fixed assets has not been achieved. For many ministries and departments in the republic, more than 40 percent of the annual volume of their activation occurs in the fourth quarter. For example, for KaSSR Mintsvetmet, the activation of the fixed assets planned for the first quarter was only 5.2 percent and for the fourth quarter, 57 percent of the annual plan; the corresponding figures for Minsel'stroy are 9.6 percent and 53.1 percent; Minmyasomolprom, 2 percent and 59.7 percent; and Minzag, 2 percent and 52.8 percent.

One continues to observe the dispersal of capital investments in a large number of projects. As of the beginning of 1981, KaSSR Minsel'stroy had uncompleted construction at 187 production and 343 nonproduction projects, with expenditures of 50.6 million rubles. The deadlines for construction have expired for many of them. However, instead of channeling last year the financial limits for capital construction into the completion of the construction of carryover projects, new construction was planned for 96 production projects and a large number of projects intended for housing and everyday purposes.

Such incidents of dispersal of funds allocated for capital construction have also occurred at construction sites in other ministries, departments, as well as those of the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies.

The proper order has not been introduced in providing the construction sites with designing and estimate documentation. As of the beginning of 1981, the uncompleted construction included documentation valued at 295 million rubles, which exceeds by several times the annual need for it. At the same time, in 1981, as a result of the lack of designing and estimate documentation, delays were incurred in formalizing the financing in banks of certain projects for which the construction was being newly begun.

In a number of instances the design institutes develop low-quality documentation, and that documentation does not always take into consideration the scientific-technical achievements and progressive technological systems. Some of the plans are reapproved in the course of construction and this leads, naturally, to a failure to meet the normative deadlines and to an increase in the cost of the projects.

The organizing of delivery and use of equipment needs considerable improvement. Orders for manufacture and delivery of equipment are frequently issued in excess of the appropriations allocated for these purposes. Despite the existence, as of 1 January 1981, of reserves of uninstalled equipment in excess of norms with a total value of 154 million rubles, equipment was newly ordered in excess of the allocated financing limits for 98.2 million rubles, of which 13.8 million rubles was for KaSSR Mintsvetmet, 6.2 million for Minzag, and 8 million rubles for Minvodka.

Practical life shows us that the greatest effectiveness of capital investments is achieved when they are used for the technical re-equipping and remodeling of existing enterprises. This assures the increase of production capacities within accelerated deadlines and with smaller expenditures. Meanwhile the share of investments that are being channeled into technical re-equipping and remodeling is still insignificant; in 1981 it came to only 11.1 percent for the republic as a whole.

The ministries, departments, and executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies must introduce state order in the planning of capital investments and must take steps to assure the maximum reduction in the number of projects which are simultaneously under construction, to bring into economic circulation the reserves of uninstalled equipment which are in excess of the norms, and to keep the production orders for equipment within the confines of the financial limits that have been allocated.

In conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the improvement of the economic mechanism, most of the republic's construction organizations have changed over to evaluating their activities on the basis of the commercial construction output, and this presupposes a higher concentration of manpower and funds in the most important sectors in the development of the economy and the increase, on that basis, of the effectiveness of capital investments.

The amount being channeled into the financing of state and cooperative trade from the budget, from the own funds of the enterprises and organizations, and bank credit is 265.2 million rubles. These funds make it possible to achieve a considerable expansion in the network of enterprises of trade and public nutrition and to reinforce their material-technical base.

On the basis of the increase in industrial and agricultural production and the increase in the public's monetary income, the republic has had a steady increase in retail commodity turnover. In 1982 the volume of that turnover will increase by 3.5 percent and will come to 14200 million rubles.

A total of 53.3 million rubles, including 11.6 million rubles from the budget, will be invested in KaSSR Minbyt for the development of everyday services to be provided to the public during the year that has begun. The volume of sale of everyday services is supposed to increase by 6.2 percent. At the same time, the established assignments for volume of sale of everyday services to the public are not yet being fulfilled everywhere. For example, in 1981 the Alma-Ata City and Aktyubinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, and Turgayskaya Oblast Public-Services Administrations underprovided services to the public with a total value of 934,300 rubles.

Certain enterprises have been failing regularly to fulfill their assignments for repair and construction of housing on the basis of orders originating with the public, or assignments for the services provided by barbershops, photograph shops, and dry-cleaning factories, and there have been incidents of the tardy and poor-quality execution of the orders.

The Ministry of Everyday Services for the Public and the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies are supposed to take steps to achieve a

considerable expansion of the volume of services by means of the more complete work load placed upon the production capacities that are currently in operation and that are to be newly activated, to increase the shift-work rate, and to introduce order into the working schedules at the enterprises. It is necessary to improve the efficiency of the services provided and the quality of the operations being performed.

The carrying out of the program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress for raising the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet nation presupposes the further increase in the expenditures for social and cultural measures. In the republic's State Budget for 1982, appropriations in the amount of 3743.3 million rubles, with an increase of 3.9 percent, are provided for these purposes.

A total of 1857.1 million rubles is being channeled into public education, science, and culture; 792.7 million rubles into public health, physical culture, and sport; and 1059.5 million rubles into social insurance and social security.

Expenses for the maintenance of preschool institutions, with a consideration of their important role in labor, physical, and moral education and in preparing children for school, have been planned in the amount of 250.4 million rubles, with an increase of 3.1 percent. The contingent of children in them will increase by 35,700 persons.

A total of 676.9 million rubles has been allocated for the maintenance of all general-educational schools and the boarding schools attached to them. The schools will teach 3,230,600 children. There will be an increase in the contingent of young workers who are attending evening secondary schools.

In conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "The Transition to the Free Use of Textbooks by Students in General-Educational Schools," the budget provides for appropriations in the amount of more than 4 million rubles for these purposes.

A large amount of importance is attached to the further development of technical and occupational training and of higher and secondary special educational institutions.

The further development of science stipulates the acceleration of technical progress, the conversion of science into a direct productive force. In 1982 the appropriations from the budget for the maintenance of scientific-research institutions will be 53 million rubles, the effective use of which presupposes the improvement of the quality of scientific research and the rapid introduction of their results into practice.

Considerable funds (83.3 million rubles) are appropriated for the maintenance and reinforcement of the material base at cultural and educational institutions.

The appropriations stipulated in the budget for the development of public health guarantee the fulfillment of the planned assignments for expanding the network of medical institutions, the supplementing of them with the latest equipment and apparatus, and the further improvement of the medical services provided to the public.

The expenditures to pay all types of pensions and grants of aid, with a consideration of the increase in the number of pension recipients and the average amount of the pensions, have been defined in the budget in the amount of 1028.5 million rubles, or with an increase of 64.9 million rubles as compared with last year.

In conformity with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, since 1 November 1981 there has been an improvement in the material status of 510,000 pension recipients and 35,000 single mothers, for whom the size of the pensions and grants in aid have been increased; additional expenditures for these purposes, in annual terms, will be 33 million rubles.

Thus, approximately 40 percent of the republic's resources are being channeled into the financing of social and cultural measures. The complete and correct expenditure of these funds is one of the important tasks of the ministries and departments and the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies.

The increase in the scope of social production and the complication of economic ties require the constant improvement of the management of the national economy. The budget provides for 119.9 million rubles, or 1.3 percent of the total volume of its expenditures, for the maintenance of agencies of state authority, state administration, and legal agencies. The budget takes into consideration a saving in the amount of 31 million rubles in the expenditures for the maintenance of the administrative apparatus.

The republic has been carrying out a definite amount of work to improve the forms and methods of managing the national economy and to reduce and lessen the cost of the administrative apparatus. As a result, in 1981 a saving in the amount of 35.3 million rubles was achieved in the expenditures for administration. That saving was used to satisfy the social and cultural needs of the public. Sixty-four hundred workers have been released from the administrative apparatus and channeled into production and the service sphere.

In addition, the number of workers at organizations that were created under the republic's ministries and departments has been reduced by 2500 billets, with a wage fund of 4.4 million rubles in annual terms.

At the same time, in a number of production associations, enterprises, and organizations there has been noted a tendency toward the outstripping growth in the size of the administrative apparatus as compared with the number of workers and employees.

For example, in the system of KaSSR Minavtodor, with an increase of 2.5 percent in the number of workers and employees, the number of apparatus workers increased by 4.9 percent; for the system of KaSSR Goskomsel'khovtekhnik, together with a reduction in the number of workers and employees by 2.8 percent, the number of apparatus workers increased by 1.3 percent. The situation is similar in Minbyt, Minzhilkomkhoz, Minlesprom, Minsel'prom, Mintsvetmet, Minenergo, and Goskomnefteprodukt.

The ministries, departments, and executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies are required to introduce state order in the expenditure of funds and,

in conformity with the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the limitation of the increase and the reduction in the number of workers in the administration apparatus and certain branches of the nonproduction sphere, to carry out measures to ensure the further improvement of the management of the economy, the taking of all steps to simplify the situation, and to reduce the costs of the administrative apparatus.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the expansion of the rights and powers of the Soviets, and the statements made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with regard to the most important questions of the theory and practice of the development of the Soviet political system and socialist democracy arm the Soviets of People's Deputies with a brilliant program of actions for implementing the assignments of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. For that purpose they have at their disposal tremendous material and financial resources.

The budgets of the local Soviets of People's Deputies for the forthcoming year, which have been included in the State Budget of Kazakh SSR, are defined, for income, in the amount of 2,500,244,000 rubles, with an increase of 5.2 percent. Their share in the overall volume of the republic's state budget is 26.5 percent.

The budgets of the oblasts and the city of Alma-Ata are submitted by the KaSSR Supreme Soviet in the following amounts:

	<u>Thousands of rubles</u>
Aktyubinskaya Oblast	111042
Alma-Atinskaya Oblast	170208
Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast	150032
Gur'yevskaya Oblast	82133
Dzhambul'skaya Oblast	146158
Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast	76954
Karagandinskaya Oblast	202441
Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast	95171
Kokchetavskaya Oblast	112339
Kustanayskaya Oblast	153743
Mangyshlakskaia Oblast	43476
Pavlodarskaya Oblast	140422
Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast	103211
Semipalatinskaya Oblast	125709
Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast	111101
Turgayskaya Oblast	66599
Ural'skaya Oblast	102289
Tselinogradskaya Oblast	127302
Chimkentskaya Oblast	219472
city of Alma-Ata	210442

The budgets for the oblasts and the city of Alma-Ata have transferred to them the deductions from the nationwide state income and payments from the profits received by enterprises and organizations of republic subordination, in the amount of 2035.1 million rubles, which constitutes more than 81 percent of the total income of the local budgets. Organizations' own and assigned income has been defined in the amount of 465.1 million rubles.

During recent years the management of the local soviets has expanded considerably. Many new enterprises in local industry, the housing and municipal economy, everyday services for the public, trade, etc. have been activated. In conformity with this fact, the profit for the economy of the local soviets for 1982 is planned with an increase of 9.2 percent as compared with last year.

A total of 930.9 million rubles is provided for the further development of the local management, of which 429.8 million rubles are covered by appropriations from the budget. A total of 1896.9 million rubles, or 75 percent of the total expenditures of the local budgets, is being channeled into social and cultural measures.

The executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies must intensify their supervision over the production and financial activities of the enterprises and organizations, striving for an increase in the effectiveness of production. It will be necessary to take the necessary steps to eliminate the shortcomings in the situation with regard to accounting and departmental control.

The republic's financial agencies, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, are required to improve the forms and methods of economic and control work, and to intensify their effect upon the more complete mobilization of the reserves in the economy, upon the strictest observance of economy measures in the expenditure of material and monetary resources.

The workers of Kazakhstan, like the rest of the Soviet nation, unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. They have accepted as a guide for action the decisions of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speech made at that Plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the documents of the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Tenth Convocation).

The republic's labor collectives have broadly extended the socialist competition for the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and for the increase in the effectiveness of the national economy and its intensification, and are firmly resolved to do everything to assure that our economy is economical.

There is no doubt that the plan and budget for the second year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled and overfulfilled. That will be a worthy contribution to the further upsurge in the national standard of living and the reinforcement of the economic and defensive might of our great Motherland.

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REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UZBEK SSR'S ECONOMIC GROWTH OUTLINED

Tashkent EKONOMIKA I ZHIZN' in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 2-11

[Article by K. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of Gosplan, Uzbek SSR: "The High Goals of Uzbekistan"]

[Text] Our country has entered the second year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. Millions of Soviet citizens, studying the materials of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are becoming convinced over and over again that the Communist Party and the Soviet state do not have any more important task than concern for the welfare of the nation, the raising of the material and cultural level of its life, and the reinforcing of the might of the socialist Motherland. It is precisely those goals that are served by the five-year plan for the economic and social development of the country, and the plan and budget for 1982, all of which were approved by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

After providing a well-extended description and political and socioeconomic evaluation of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the Central Committee Plenum that the planned assignments for 1981-1985 basically correspond to the principles espoused by the 26th CPSU Congress and render them concrete. The State Plan, which now has become an inviolable law for every Soviet citizen, stipulates the specific paths for the successful fulfillment of the chief task of the five-year plan and strengthens the party's course, which is aimed at developing the country's economic potential and assuring the dynamic development of industrial and agricultural production and the consistent resolution of the food-supplies program.

The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee expressed the firm conviction that the large and complicated tasks of communist creation which were posed by the congress will be successfully resolved. That conviction is completely and entirely shared by all the Soviet citizens, including the workers of Uzbekistan, who accepted as their own heartfelt cause the instructions given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev -- the instructions to work even better, even more effectively, to double and triple one's creative efforts.

During the time that has passed since the 26th CPSU Congress, our republic, like the rest of the country, has done a large amount of political, organizational, and economic work. There has been an increase in the labor and political activity rate among the masses. The workers in the cities and villages have worked

well to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. After broadly extending the effective socialist competition, they not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled the planned assignments for the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for all the most important indicators.

The increase in the gross social product constituted 1.7 billion rubles, or 5.1 percent. The national income increased by 5.5 percent as compared with 1980 and exceeded 16.9 billion rubles. Almost 80 percent of the national income was channeled into raising the standard of living of the population.

During the year that has ended, there was an increase of more than 950 million rubles in the volume of industrial production. The plans for production and sale of most of the types of output were fulfilled and overfulfilled. Following the party's invariable course, the republic increased the production of consumer goods. The production of them increased by 6.3 percent and reached 4.5 billion rubles.

Major achievements marked the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year plan for the workers in agriculture. Responding by deed to the constant concern shown by the party and government, they overcame unprecedently difficult weather conditions to grow a fine harvest of cotton, grain, vegetables, potatoes, melon crops, fruits, grapes, kenaf, and other agricultural products, organized their harvesting in an organized manner, and successfully fulfilled the increased socialist pledges.

High goals were again achieved by the republic's cotton-growers. They harvested and delivered to procurement points more than 6 million tons of cotton, including 380,000 tons of the most valuable fine-staple varieties. That was a major contribution to the development of the country's economy.

The gathering in of the harvest was exceptionally strenuous. Responding to the summons issued by the party organizations, workers from the cities and settlements, and university students and schoolchildren, came to the aid of the cotton-growers. Shoulder to shoulder with the vegetable husbandrymen, they labored selflessly to harvest the cotton in any kind of weather, in order to prevent any losses of the harvest that had been grown. But the main, decisive role was played by the cotton-harvesting equipment. More than 34,000 "light-blue ships," a large quantity of other harvesting machines and transportation means, united into harvesting and transporting detachments, worked on the fields. With the aid of the technology, the mechanizers harvested 4 million tons of cotton -- 67 percent of the harvest.

The results were also impressive in other branches of agriculture. For the first time the republic produced 3 million tons of grain, including more than half a million tons of rice. The state bought 1.3 million tons of grain, or 144 percent of the planned amount. The planned assignments were met for the purchase of potatoes, vegetable and melon crops, fruits and grapes, and all products of animal husbandry. There was a considerable overfulfillment of the plan for shipment of agricultural products to the nationwide fund. The workers in the fraternal republics were sent 1,060,000 tons of fresh vegetables, melon crops, fruits, and grapes.

The remarkable successes achieved by the rural workers received a high evaluation from the CPSU Central Committee. The exciting words of the cordial greeting that was sent by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on the occasion of the fulfillment by our republic of the increased socialist pledges for the first year of the five-year plan filled the hearts of all the workers of Uzbekistan with a sense of warm gratitude, and inspired them to make new achievements in the intensification of agricultural production and the increasingly complete providing of the country's needs for the rich gifts of our sunny land.

During the past our republic carried out a tremendous construction program. A total of 5.5 billion rubles of capital investments from all sources of financing was used. Very important production projects were handed over for operation. And the total amount of fixed assets that were activated had a total value of 5.7 billion rubles.

The planned and steady development of material production made it possible to implement successfully the large-scale program of social development and the raising of the workers' standard of living. As was noted, there was an increase in the public's real income, as well as the social consumption funds. The assignments for increasing retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade were overfulfilled; that turnover exceeded 11 billion rubles. There was a considerable increase in the volume of sales of everyday services to the public, especially in rural localities. Housing and municipal-everyday construction continued to be carried out on a broad scope. During the year the workers received slightly less than 6 million square meters of total housing volume.

Thus, it can be noted with a sense of satisfaction that during the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan Uzbek SSR took a new, large step in economic and social development. At the same time, analysis indicates that the results could have been more impressive if executive discipline had been observed to full degree and if the responsibility borne by the personnel for the fulfillment of the plans and contractual obligations had been at the proper level everywhere.

Unfortunately, as was noted with complete justification at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "the style of economic activity and of economic thought, the planning methods, the administrative systems are being reorganized at an insufficiently energetic rate." Therein, naturally, lies the absolutely primary cause of the disruptions of the planned assignments by certain ministries and departments, production associations, and enterprises in our republic.

The 26th CPSU Congress proclaimed the slogan: "The economy must be economical." The entire economic mechanism must be put into conformity with that requirement. As was noted at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this had not yet been done to the proper degree. It is precisely for that reason that in our republic of Uzbekistan the equipment at the existing enterprises is given an insufficient work load, the return on investments is not growing or sometimes is even falling, and there has been a slow increase in labor productivity. There have also been omissions in agricultural production and in capital construction, where the instances of poor business practices and squandering are not infrequent.

Consequently it is necessary as quickly as possible to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the operation of all links of the economic mechanism. The

decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles and conclusions contained in the speech that was given at that Plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev must become a program for combat actions. It is necessary persistently and consistently to continue the work of increasing the effectiveness of all branches of the national economy on the basis of its intensification for achieving the high final results of social production.

It is precisely in this manner that the 4th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan formulated the first-priority tasks of the party, soviet, and economic agencies, the trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and all the workers in the republic. That Plenum discussed the results of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and set down specific steps for implementing its decisions. Those steps have been called upon to contribute to the struggle being waged by the labor collectives for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans for 1982 and the entire Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

The plans which, after the 4th Session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbek SSR, took on the force of laws, open up truly vast horizons for our republic. During the years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan it is planned to carry out in Uzbekistan an extensive program for the further rise in the material and cultural standard of living for the public.

A solid foundation is being placed under that program, the reliability of which foundation is guaranteed by the complete increase in the effectiveness of social production on the basis of the improvement of the branch structure, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the achievement of a balanced situation in the economy, and the comprehensive nature of the development of the economy; it is guaranteed by the more complete use of the mineral-and-raw-materials and labor resources, and the production potential that has already been created; it is guaranteed by the consistent realization of the party's long-term agrarian policy, which is aimed at increasing the production of agricultural output and the first-priority resolution of the food-supplies program.

The resolution of such vast tasks will be greatly promoted by the further improvement in the administration of the national economy, the territorial organization and placement of the productive forces.

As a result of the fulfillment of the State Five-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Uzbek SSR in 1981-1985, there will be an increase in the role played by our republic in the nationwide division of labor and a multiplying of its contribution to the country's single national-economic complex.

I would like to emphasize that the tasks set down for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan were developed for the first time in close coordination with the ten-year long-range prospect for the development of the national economy of Uzbekistan. That made it possible to trace and to retain a definite succession in the realization of the party's economic policy, to define more precisely the paths and methods for resolving the key problems of the economy, and to increase substantially the effectiveness of the entire system of planning.

And so, what, then, are the new high goals that must be reached by the workers of Uzbekistan during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan?

It is planned to increase the gross social production during the five-year period by 8.7 billion rubles and to bring it up to 42.9 billion rubles, that is, the increase will constitute 25.7 percent. The produced national income will increase by 4.2 billion, or by 26.1 percent.

In conformity with the course aimed at the increase in the effectiveness of production and the quality of work, special attention has been devoted to converting all branches of the economy to the preferential use of the intensive factors as a very important condition for resolving the social and economic problems. For these purposes, high assignments are stipulated for the increase in labor productivity: in industry, by 23 percent; in agriculture, by 21 percent; and in construction, by 16 percent. This will make it possible to obtain, as a result of increasing the productivity, the overwhelming part of the increase in industrial and agricultural output and the entire additional volume of construction and installation operations. And the path to that is the introduction of new technology and technological schemes, the comprehensive mechanization and automation of the production processes.

A factor of very great importance for increasing the effectiveness of production is the intensification of the return on investment. That was discussed again at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The plan stipulates the sharp raising of the level of use of capacities at existing enterprises and the accelerated assimilation of newly activated ones. Four-fifths of the total increase in industrial output during the current five-year plan will be obtained as a result of the intensive factors -- the more complete work load on the equipment, technical re-equipping, the modernization and expansion of the operating enterprises.

A noticeable influence upon the increase in the effectiveness of production will be exerted by the planned increase in the return on capital investments as a result of concentrating the funds and resources in the most important construction projects planned for completion in the planning period, as well as the reduction of the periods and cost of construction.

The primary role must be played by the planned measures for the further improvement of planning and management in the light of the well-known decree issued by the party and government on this question. As is well known, some of these measures have already been implemented. Now it is necessary to carry them out in full volume.

One of the central tasks of the five-year plan lies in raising the technical level and quality of the output. The volume of production of manufactured articles with a higher category of quality will be more than tripled, and the share of those articles in the overall gross production of output to be certified will increase to 47 percent, as compared with 22 in 1980.

A fundamental peculiarity of the new five-year plan lies also in the fact that it contains for the first time an elaboration as a single whole of the questions involved in the interrelated and balanced development of the agroindustrial complex, which includes agriculture proper, the industrial branches that serve it, and the branches that are linked with the procurement, storage, transportation, and processing of agricultural output. The indicators in this section of

the plan create the prerequisites for the successful carrying out of the food-supplies program that is being developed for the long term.

As always, the leading role in the development of the economy and the raising of the national standard of living is kept by multibranched industry, the share of which in the gross social product will increase substantially and will reach almost 58 percent. The volume of industrial output in 1985 will be 20.6 billion rubles, which is 30 percent higher than the 1980 level. The production of producer goods (group A) will increase by 27.7 percent, and consumer goods (group B) by 36.4 percent.

The accelerated rates of production of consumer goods graphically confirm the intensification of the social directedness of the plan. And this completely corresponds to the principles stated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

A large amount of attention has been devoted to developing the fuel and energy complex. The production of electrical energy will increase by 29.7 percent and in 1985 will come to 44 billion kilowatt-hours. In addition to the energy capacities of 590,000 kilowatts which were activated last year, by the end of the five-year plan capacities will be activated at the Andizhanskaya and Tuyamuyunskaya GES, the Mubarekskaya TETs, and Angrenskaya GRES No. 2 -- on the whole, for almost one million kilowatts.

The production of coal will increase as a result of remodeling and building up the capacity of the Angrenskiy coal cut. There will be an expansion of the capacities for comprehensive processing of gas, the production of sulfur and other components obtained from gas. It is planned to activate new high-voltage lines, gas pipelines, and gas storage facilities.

Accelerated rates are planned for ferrous metallurgy. The production in this branch will increase by 73.6 percent as compared with 1980, including the production of commodities for the public, by almost 71 percent. Steel-smelting will almost double, and the production of rolled metal will increase by 3.5 times.

The output of nonferrous metallurgy will increase by 17.5 percent. There will be an increase in the production of copper, molybdenum, secondary aluminum, rolled nonferrous metals, solid alloys, and other output.

Outstripping rates of growth will be maintained in the chemical and petrochemical industry. The volume of production here will increase by 75 percent and will reach almost 1.5 billion rubles. There will be more than a doubling of the production of herbicides and an 82-percent increase in the production of chemical fibers, thread, and sulfuric acid. The production of mineral fertilizers will increase by a factor of 1.5 in 1985 and will come to 9.7 million tons.

The increase in the output of machine-building will exceed 45 percent. It is guaranteed by the construction of new plants and the remodeling and expansion of a number of existing ones. Special attention has been devoted to increasing the production of consumer goods by the machine-builders. As a whole during the five-year plan that production will increase by 54 percent, including the production of refrigerators by a factor of 3.4, and high-quality crystalware, by a factor of 1.7.

A very important task has been posed for the building-materials industry, which has been called upon to make better use of the rich reserves of local mineral raw materials and thus to provide more completely for the growing needs of capital construction. As a whole, the output of the branch will grow by 26.4 percent. At the same time the production of cement is supposed to increase by a factor of 1.3; facing articles made of marble and granite, by 1.4; slate, 1.5; and porous fillers, 2.2.

The fulfillment of the social program that has been developed by the party is inseparably linked with the expansion of the production of consumer goods. During the years of the five-year plan their production will increase by 36.4 percent and in 1985 will reach 5.7 billion rubles. Enterprises that have not previously produced consumer goods will begin to produce them, and the total number of such enterprises by the end of the five-year plan will increase to 1100, as compared with today's 894.

The production of very important commodities will increase during the five-year period in the following volumes: knitted underwear and stockings of various types, by a factor of 2.1; fabrics of all types, 1.9; furniture and high-quality dishes, 1.7; paper and stationery products, 1.8; carpets and articles made of carpets, more than 34 percent. It is planned to have an accelerated increase in the production of articles for children. For example, the production of children's furniture and bedding will increase by a factor of 2.8; panty hose, 1.8; and toys, 1.4.

A leading role in the production of consumer goods belongs to light industry. The growth rates in this branch (excluding cotton-ginning) will constitute 36.8 percent, and the production of consumer goods in 1985 will reach 3.8 billion rubles. With a consideration of the raw-materials resources, special emphasis has been placed on the development of the cotton industry. The Andizhan Cotton Combine and the second phase of the Bukhara Textile Combine will be activated. The construction of a cotton-spinning factory and a spinning and stocking factory in Dzhizak will be completed, and the construction of the Nukus Cotton Combine will begin. It is planned to activate 35 branches of cotton combines, 10 knitwear, and a number of other enterprises.

A prominent place in increasing the production of consumer goods must be occupied by local industry. The output from its enterprises will grow by 57 percent and in 1985 will reach 645 million rubles. In this process, better use must be made of the local raw-material and reclaimable production waste. The production of commodities from them will double and in the last year of the five-year plan will reach almost 300 million rubles.

For the more complete satisfying of the public's needs for food products, it is planned to increase the production in the meat and dairy industry by 28 percent; fish industry, by 26.9 percent; and the food and gustatory industry, by 29.9 percent. The production of meat and articles made from meat will increase by 1.5 times; animal fats, by 48.8 percent; dairy products, by 1.3 times; groats, 1.5 times; fish and fish products, 1.4 times; and confectionery articles, 1.2 times.

A factor that has great importance in the republic's economy is the agroindustrial complex, which has been called upon to assure the reliable supplying of the national economy and the public with raw materials and food products. The share of its branches is currently as much as 44 percent of the fixed production assets, almost 42 percent of the gross social product, and almost half the total number of persons employed in social production.

The chief component of the agroindustrial complex and the base for the implementation of the food-supplies program is agriculture, the increase in the output of which, in average annual terms, will be 17 percent. Uzbekistan will continue to be the country's principal cotton base, and cotton-growing will continue to be the chief agricultural branch.

The average annual production of cotton is planned in the volume of 5.9 million tons, and in 1985, 6 million tons. There will be an intensification of the leading role played by the republic in the production of fine-staple varieties of cotton: by the end of the five-year plan that production will be 450,000 tons.

There will be accelerated rates of development in those branches of agriculture whose upsurge will determine the implementation of the food-supplies program. The production of grain by 1985 will increase to 3.2 million tons, or an increase by 27.1 percent, including rice, to 617,000 tons; corn to more than 1.7 million tons, or by 40.3 percent. The average annual production of potatoes will increase by 57 percent; vegetable and melon crops, by 22 percent; fruits, by 23.8 percent; grapes, by 56.1 percent; meat (in live weight), by 34.2 percent; milk, by 29.3 percent; and eggs, by 56.2 percent.

The attainment of the new high goals is assured by the further intensification of the production and reinforcement of the material-technical base of agriculture. During the five-year period, 485,000 hectares of new land will be assimilated and irrigated; 400,000 hectares will be improved by land reclamation; 300,000 hectares will be improved by capital planning; and irrigation systems will be remodeled on 79,000 hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be provided with 79,000 tractors, more than 36,000 trucks, 4,400 grain-harvesting combines, and a large amount of other technology.

With the purpose of the further chemicalization of agricultural production, the shipments of mineral fertilizers in 1985 will exceed 5.2 million tons and there will also be a large increase in the shipments of herbicides, poisonous chemicals, and defoliants.

A new step forward will be taken by animal husbandry, for which it is planned to construct new complexes and to expand a number of existing ones for the breeding and fattening of livestock, the production of milk, and poultry factories specializing in meat production or egg production.

The processing branches of the agroindustrial complex will receive further development. There will be an especially noticeable increase in the volume of production in the food industry -- 29.4 percent; the hulling and milling industry -- by 37.2 percent; and the combined fodder industry -- by 20.5 percent.

The new five-year plan provides for an increase in the work effectiveness of all types of public transportation. On railroads the volume of freight hauls will increase by 15.5 percent, and passenger hauls by 12 percent. Hauls of cargo by motor transport will increase by 32 percent, and passengers, by more than 35 percent. The passenger turnover of air transport will increase by 31 percent, principally as a result of the increase in long-distance hauls.

Communication, radio broadcasting, and television will receive further development. The capacity of city telephone exchanges will increase by 294,000 numbers, and rural ones, by 131,000 numbers. The total length of the long-distance telephone channels will double and will come to 1,868,000 channel-kilometers. Houses of Communications will be put into operation in five oblast centers, as well as a radio-television station in Tashkent and television relay stations in Bukhara, Kokanda, Gulistan, and Kungrad.

One of the decisive sectors in the five-year plan is capital construction. Proceeding from the frequent instructions issued by the party concerning the considerable improvement of the state of affairs in this branch, the plan provides for measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of capital investments, the further concentration of funds and resources in the construction of those production projects which will provide the greatest increase in output.

The overall volume of capital investments has been defined in the amount of 28,131 million rubles, with an increase of 18 percent as compared with the last five-year plan. As much as 85 percent of the appropriated funds are being channeled into carryover construction, which will make it possible to reduce the number of projects simultaneously under construction from 2798 in 1980 to 2130 in 1985. The investments for remodeling and the technical re-equipping of existing enterprises will increase by 27 percent, and their share in production construction will rise from 26 to 29 percent.

The uncompleted construction in the union-republic and republic management will be reduced substantially and by the end of the five-year plan will be 55 percent, as compared with 62 in the report for 1980.

With the purpose of the further industrialization of construction production, it is planned to reinforce the production base and to develop the construction industry. The production of prefabricated reinforced-concrete articles will increase by 1.2 times; structurals and parts made of light and cellular concretes, 1.5; and metal structurals, 1.7 times. It is planned to complete the construction and activation of plants for prefabricated-unit house-building and for asbestos-cement panels, as well as the remodeling of the existing enterprises in the branch.

We must be constantly concerned about the further development of the minerals and raw-materials base. Therefore the plan provides for assignments to expand the geological prospecting operations, for which 1,040 million rubles have been allocated; this is 26.5 percent more than in the Tenth Five-Year Plan. There will be an intensification of the prospecting operations for nonferrous and precious metals, at coal deposits, and deep exploratory drilling for petroleum and gas.

The high growth rates in the economy and the increase in the effectiveness of production create a reliable basis for the implementation of the program for social development and the raising of the national standard of living. The monetary income of the republic's population will increase during the five-year period by 33 percent and will exceed 17.9 million rubles; the payments and benefits from social funds will increase by 33.4 percent and will come to 6.6 billion rubles. The public's real income, in per-capita terms, will increase by 17.7 percent as compared with 1980.

Proceeding from the planned volume of production of consumer goods, the increase in their resources, and the increase in the public's effective demand, the retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade is being planned with an increase by 41 percent (in comparable prices) and in 1985 will reach 14,750 million rubles.

Housing construction will be continued at high rates. During the years of the five-year plan it is planned to erect, by relying on all sources of financing, almost 31 million square meters of overall living area. That is 18 percent more than during the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

A large amount of attention has been devoted to the development of the municipal economy. The network of water mains in cities, urban-type settlements, and rural rayon centers will be expanded. Considerable amounts of money are being channeled into the development of the sewerage and heat-supply economy in order to have their network extend to all the large and medium-sized cities, as well as the social centers and areas of multistory construction in the rest of the cities. Gasification and electrification of the housing fund, and operations to bring the amenities and greenery to cities and villages will receive further development.

It is planned to complete the construction of the first phase of the second line of the Tashkent subway, with a total length of 8.6 kilometers, and to continue the construction of its second phase, which will extend for 9 kilometers.

Education, culture, and public health will reach new goals and there will be a reinforcement of their material base. It is planned to activate general-educational schools to accommodate 479,000 students, and the number of school-children will increase by 472,000 and in 1985 will come to 4.3 million. The number of places in children's preschool institutions will increase by 462,000 and the degree of provision of those places will increase by almost 12 percent; this will contribute to bringing able-bodied women into social production.

The number of students in higher and secondary special educational institutions will increase by 83,000 and will reach 600,000. It is planned to open up new branches of higher educational institutions in a number of cities in the republic.

With a consideration of the demographic peculiarities of the republic, the construction of new enterprises, and the growing need for qualified workers, it is planned to have the further development of occupational and technical education. The number of persons graduated from occupational and technical schools will increase by a factor of 1.4 and during the five-year period will come to 700,000

persons, and the training of personnel in production itself will increase by 8.2 percent and come to 1,117,000 persons.

It is planned to have a further development of the network of cultural-educational institutions, mass libraries, and motion-picture projectors.

There will be an improvement in the quality of medical services and an expansion of the network of hospitals and clinics, sanatoriums, and vacation homes. The number of hospital beds will increase by 21,000 and by the end of the five-year plan will exceed 224,000, and the rate to which they are provided, per 10,000 persons, will increase from 113 to 120.

In order to improve the conditions for the summer recreation of schoolchildren, new Pioneer camps will be built and certain existing ones will be modernized in all oblasts of the republic. Physical culture and sport will receive further development.

Special attention has been devoted in the plan to questions of improving the environment and to steps to assure the efficient use of natural resources. The vital importance of this problem has been growing from year to year as a result of the intensive development of industrial production, the involvement of new natural resources in economic turnover, the expansion of the urban economy, etc. In order to improve the environment, 357.5 million rubles have been allocated. That money will be channeled into the construction of circulating water-supply systems, units to purify runoff water; the protection of the atmosphere against harmful emissions; the creation of anti-erosion, hydraulic, and antiflood structures.

There will be an expansion in the scope of land recultivation, the use of biological methods of combatting plant pests and diseases, and preserves and sanctuaries will receive further development.

In conformity with the party requirements concerning the improvement of the management of the national economy and the more complete combination of the principles of the branch and territorial development, the plan provides for the formation, on the territory of the republic, of two territorial-production complexes -- the Karshinskiy and Dzhizakskiy complexes. This will make it possible to accelerate the comprehensive assimilation of the rich natural and economic resources of those regions, and to develop more rapidly the productive forces of Uzbekistan as a whole.

The five-year plan stipulates the further improvement in the placement of the productive forces, the equalization of the economic -- primarily industrial -- development of Karakalpakskaya ASSR and all the oblasts of the republic on the basis of an increase in the effectiveness of use of their natural-economic and labor resources.

Steps have also been planned for the further development of the productive forces of small cities, city-type settlements, and rural rayon centers, with the placement in them of 430 new enterprises, branches, and shops, and the reinforcement of the nonproduction sphere. Special attention has been devoted to developing the centers of new and virginland rayons: approximately a half-billion rubles of capital investments is being channeled into building these centers during the current five-year plan.

The planned intensive development of the branches of material production creates the conditions for the further expansion of foreign economic ties, the multiplying of the contribution made by the republic to the economic cooperation between the USSR and foreign countries. Taking this into consideration, it is planned to increase the export shipments during the five-year period by 20-25 percent.

The program of socioeconomic development in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is a majestic one. An important place in the carrying out that program will be occupied by 1982 -- the year of the glorious sixtieth anniversary of the USSR. The plan for that year has been developed as an organic component part of the five-year plan and provides for the steady upsurge of the national economy and the raising of the national standard of living.

During the current year the gross social product will increase by 3.8 percent, and national income by 3.5 percent. The volume of industrial output will increase by 4.2 percent and will reach 17.5 billion rubles. The production of producer goods will rise by 4 percent, and consumer goods by 4.7 percent.

Thirty-six billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy will be produced and there will be an increase in the production of coal and natural gas.

The entire increase of production in ferrous metallurgy will be obtained as a result of the better use of production capacities. The share of consumer goods is supposed to increase to 26 percent, basically as a result of increasing the production of, and expanding the variety of, enamelware.

Operations will continue to carry out the remodeling and technical re-equipping of enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy. This will make it possible to expand the output of production, including consumer goods, by 13 percent.

There will be a sharp improvement in the use of the production capacities in the chemical industry, as a result of which the basic increase in output will be achieved. The share of the consumer goods in its overall volume will increase to 32 percent.

A large running start with regard to increasing the production of and expanding the variety of consumer goods must be taken during the current year by light industry. The growth here for the branch as a whole will be 4.8 percent, and for the production of cotton fabrics, 16.2 percent; outer knitwear, 6.4 percent; it is planned to increase the production of nonwoven materials by a factor of 2.2. There will be an increase in the production of leather shoes, stockings and socks, and other articles.

The volume of output of the furniture and woodworking industry will grow by 4.6 percent, including 6.6 for furniture.

The total production in the local-industry system is planned in the volume of 478 million rubles, including 409 million for consumer goods, or almost 86 percent. There will be an increase of almost one-third in the production of consumer goods from local raw materials and reclaimable industrial waste.

The branches of the agroindustrial complex will receive further development in the second year of the five-year plan. The gross output of agriculture will increase by 3.5 percent, and, as compared with the average annual level of the last five-year plan, by 13 percent, and will come to 7 billion rubles. Animal husbandry will develop at outstripping rates. In that branch it is planned to have a growth of 7.3 percent. The production and procurements of cotton are planned in the volume of 5890 thousand tons. Purchases of other types of output will increase as follows, as compared with the 1981 plan: grain, by 11.1 percent; vegetable and melon crops, by 3.4 percent; fruits, by 7.5 percent; grapes, by 20.3 percent; livestock and poultry, by 5.6 percent; milk by 6.6 percent; eggs, by 6.4 percent; and wool by 1.9 percent.

The planned increase in the production and purchases of agricultural products represents a new stage in the realization of the food-supplies program. That will make it possible to achieve a noticeable improvement in the structure of nutrition for the republic's population as a result of the increase in the consumption of the most valuable products.

A considerable growth is planned in the industrial branches of the agroindustrial complex. The production of output of agricultural machine-building will increase by 2.9 percent and will exceed 424 million rubles. The production of mineral fertilizers is planned in the volume of 7.1 million tons.

In conformity with the increase in the production of agricultural products and with a consideration of the raw materials to be allocated from state resources, the indicators for the food and meat-and-dairy branches, and for fish management, have been developed. The total output of the food industry will grow by 5.4 percent. There will be an increase in the production of fats and oils, meat and dairy products, canned fruits and vegetables, fish articles, and a number of other products. A further noticeable growth is planned for the hulling and milling branch and for the combined fodders branch.

The volume of freight shipments by all types of transport will increase by 4.7 percent, including 3 percent by rail, 4.4 by motor, and one percent by air transport. The passengers hauls will be expanded.

In the course of the further development of means of communication, 50,000 numbers in urban automatic telephone exchanges and 27,000 numbers in rural localities will be put into operation. A radio-television station and post office will be activated in Tashkent.

The overall volume of capital investments this year will be 5.5 billion rubles. Of that amount, 3.8 billion rubles, or 3 percent more than last year's level, is being channeled into the production construction on the territory of the republic.

The 1982 plan provides for the further carrying out of the program for the social development and raising of the national standard of living. Social consumption funds will grow by 291 million rubles, or by 5.6 percent. The real income, in per-capita terms, will increase by 3.9 percent. The increase in the public's monetary income will be 943 million rubles, or 6.5 percent.

Retail commodity turnover will increase by more than 9 percent and will be 12 billion rubles.

The volume of sale of everyday services to the public will increase by 8.9 percent, including 9.5 percent in rural localities.

The activation of the total housing area will exceed 6 million square meters, including 3,152,000 financed by state funds and 416,000 square meters financed by housing-construction cooperatives.

A total of 96.6 million rubles is being channeled into the development of the municipal economy, including 16.6 million for rural localities. The construction of water mains and sewer lines, and of heat, gas, and electrical networks will be continued.

Public education, culture, and public health will receive further development. The number of students in general-educational schools will increase by 84,000 and will exceed 4 million. The contingent of children in preschool institutions will increase by 75,000, or by 7.6 percent. There will be an expansion in the training of specialists for the national economy in the republic's institutions of higher learning and technicums.

The number of cultural-educational institutions will increase, and there will be an improvement in the cultural services provided to the public, especially in rural localities.

The number of hospital beds will exceed 198,000, and the rate of provision with them, in terms of every 10,000 persons, will rise to 115.8, as compared with 114.5 last year.

The material-technical resources allocated to the republic provide, for the most part, for the needs of the national economy which are reflected in the plan. For purposes of their more efficient use, assignments have been established for economizing the most important resources, including petroleum products, rolled ferrous metals, and building materials.

Those are the goals set in the economic and social development of Uzbek SSR for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and for 1982. They eloquently confirm that the steps taken in the forward movement during this five-year plan are broader than during the preceding one, and the growth rates for the production of final output are greater in many branches. This pertains first of all to consumer goods, the production of which will grow at outstripping rates.

The precise social directedness of the current five-year plan is the practical embodiment of the keynote principles of our party, which are totally imbued with specific concern for man, and with the taking of all steps to raise the national standard of living. In order to cope successfully with the large-scale tasks that have been planned, it is necessary absolutely everywhere, in all labor collectives, to multiply the efforts for the more complete use of the reserves and opportunities for the further intensification of production and to increase the effectiveness of the national economy.

The November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee especially emphasized in this regard that a factor of primary importance is the intensification of the spirit of organization and a businesslike attitude, the reinforcement of state and labor discipline in every sector of production, in all spheres of administration. When carrying out a more decisive turn toward the intensification of production, it is necessary to give even broader scope to the socialist competition, to the nationwide movement for the efficient use of resources, the reduction of losses and waste products, and to the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the assignments for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

The workers of Uzbekistan have entered the second year of the five-year plan with a rich reserve of experience and energy. As they prepare, together with the rest of the country, to note this year the glorious sixtieth anniversary of the USSR, they are firmly resolved to mark this year with new labor achievements, to gain new heights in the development of the economy and the culture of the republic, and to increase its contribution to the creation of the material-technical base of communism in our country. "Let's dedicate 60 shock-labor weeks to the sixtieth anniversary of the USSR!" -- that is the slogan that guides the life and work today of the workers in the cities and villages of our sunny land, who are resolving, in a high state of inspiration, the historic tasks that were posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

In millions of rubles*

	1980 (report)	1982 (plan)	1985 (plan)
Gross social product	34,168	37,285	42,936
Produced national income	16,078	17,566	20,282
Gross output of agriculture	6,907	7,036	7,791
Production of electrical energy ¹	33,930	35,950	44,000
Volume of industrial production	15,848	17,512	20,606
Production of mineral fertilizers ²	1,291	1,410	1,925
Production of consumer goods (group B)	4,191	4,664	5,716
Production of knitted underwear ³	32	34	83
Production of cotton fabrics ⁴	180	245	324
Production of nonwoven fabric-type materials ⁴	35	100	163
Production of canned fruits and vegetables ⁵	707	790	1,011
Production of household refrigerators ⁶	65	120	223
Production of grain crops ⁷ :			
grain	2,518	2,652	3,200
rice	507	509	617
corn	1,240	1,324	1,739
Production of meat (in live weight) ⁷	550	619	740
Production of eggs ³	1,461	1,700	2,680
Social consumption funds	4,941	5,522	6,590
Volume of sale of everyday services	304	360	485
Freight turnover of general-purpose motor transport ⁸	5,437	6,476	8,240
Retail commodity turnover	10,118	12,000	14,750

* Except as indicated:

- 1 - millions of kilowatt-hours
- 2 - thousands of tons of standard units
- 3 - millions of items
- 4 - millions of square meters
- 5 - millions of standard cans
- 6 - thousands of items
- 7 - thousands of tons
- 8 - millions of ton-kilometers

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REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA, FAR EAST HIGHLIGHTED

Program Approach

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by A. G. Aganbegyan, academician: "The System of Programs"]

[Text] The socio-economic integration of the eastern and western parts of the country is an immense problem. Its solution will largely determine the future. We are faced with an unprecedented situation: it is necessary to transfer our major fuel and energy base to the east in the shortest possible periods of time and to radically change the significance of Siberia in terms of timber procurements and the extraction of nickel, tin, copper and other raw materials. This move continues the tradition originated by the Uralo-Kuznetsk program, but in terms of its scope and time periods, it has no precedents in the world.

Despite the difficulties, the country is coping with this maneuver successfully. I shall give only one example. The first million tons of petroleum were extracted in Western Siberia in 1965, and in 1985 we shall obtain 385-395 million tons. There is not a single region in the world, in any period of its history that has increased the extraction of petroleum and gas at such rates and on such a scale.

The Western Siberian complex is the most significant, but certainly not the only example. Another large-scale region is the Angaro-Yenisey region. Initially, the largest GES's in the world appeared there--the Irkutskaya, Ust'-Ilimskaya and Krasnoyarskaya. And construction is being completed on the Sayano-Shushenskaya. The country's main aluminum bases are concentrated around the inexpensive hydroelectric energy: the Krasnoyarsk and Bratsk plants, the flagbearers of the industry, and also the Novokuznetsk and Shelekhov. They have been joined by chemical enterprises and cellulose plants that have been transferred. The nonferrous metallurgy industry has arisen on the basis of the hydroelectric energy.

The Angaro-Yenisey program is entering its second stage. The formation of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex (KATEK) has been started. At a distance of approximately 800 kilometers there lies a mass of 600 billion tons of brown coal in the shape of a saucer. Of this quantity, 140 billion tons is suitable for open pit mining. If one were to extract only 1 billion tons a year--and the country now produces a total of 716 million tons--the supplies would be sufficient for 140 years!

The largest condensate electric power stations will operate on inexpensive coal. The first products of the new KATEK are the Berezovskiy Mine No 1 and the Berezovskaya GRES-1 which are being constructed under the current five-year plan.

A most important key problem is to create energy-intensive enterprises here. They essentially influence the increased efficiency of the entire national economic complex. At the basis of the scientific and technical progress of eastern regions today lie such progressive technologies as eletrometallurgy, a modern cellulose and chemical industry, nonferrous metallurgy and microbiology. It is very advantageous to transfer these industries to Siberia. For example, a ton of Kuznetsk coal costs half as much as a ton of Donbass coal. The cost of production increases significantly when Siberian coal is shipped to the European part of the country. Large amounts of money are necessary to construct transport systems. This means that it is more expedient to organize the processing of resources locally. In this respect petrochemistry has especially great prospects. After the discovery of western Siberian oil the Angarskiy and Omskiy complexes grew a great deal, and the Pavlodarskiy and Achinskiy processing plants were constructed. Last year the first section of the Tomsk chemical plant went into operation. We are waiting impatiently for the startup of the first capacities of the Tobol'skiy giant petrochemical combine which has no equals in the world.

It is clear that no single department or ministry is capable of handling such tasks. Since the time we began to work the Uralo-Kuznetsk area we have developed an approach which is based on a statewide target program. This is an intercoordinated system of measures directed toward achieving a certain goal--in this case the assimilation of a new region--providing resources ensuring development strictly according to a schedule, and organically combining technical-economic aspects with social ones and with efficient utilization of nature. This was proclaimed to be the main approach to large programs by the 26th CPSU Congress. We are utilizing it more and more confidently and extensively. Only one program was implemented in the east before the war (the Uralo-Kuznetsk combine). In postwar years we had two of them for a long time: the Western Siberian and the Angaro-Yenisey. Then we added a third to them: the construction of the Baykal-Amur mainline and the economic assimilation of the zone through which it runs. With time there will apparently be more target programs but the overall number of them will always be strictly limited. The state cannot diffuse its resources.

It is now possible to evaluate the results of the implementation of the Western Siberian program. It was undertaken in 1969. Tasks were formulated for the extraction of petroleum not only in 1970, but also in 1975 and 1980. Moreover, a group of assignments were established: which supplies of raw materials were to be prepared for geologists, what kind of construction base should there be, and where? It was decided to construct a railroad to Tobol'sk and Surgut, a river fleet, ports and docks were to be developed, electric power transmission lines were to be constructed, and good social and living conditions were to be created for the people along with other measures. Then the program was refined, but its nucleus remained.

One must also discuss the shortcomings of the program in order to avoid repeating them. At the time of the preparation certain problems were not fully worked out. For example, the decision to create construction bases in the regions of the central

Ob' did not turn out to be a good one. It would have been more reasonable to set up large rear bases first in Tyumen' and then in Tomsk and Tobol'sk, and produce prepared sections there. We proceeded along this path anyway. But we began late and did not reach the necessary scale of production.

Another example of a program approach is the comprehensive development of the productive forces of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. A decision concerning this was made in 1971 for ten years. We have now started a new decade for Krasnoyarskiy Kray--up to 1990. This experience is exceptionally important for us. Especially now when our economy is becoming immeasurably more complicated. The generations of technical equipment change every 10-15 years. Tasks have become larger in scale. It has turned out that even programs intended for 10 years are not always adequate. And a five-year plan is generally only a brief moment in the life of a TPK. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress that today, looking forward into the next five or ten years, we cannot forget that it is precisely these years that will create and lay the national economic structure with which the country will enter the 21st century. So our programs too must look to the beginning of the next millenium.

Such a new long-term program is necessary primarily for the Western Siberian petroleum and gas complex. We should like to see in it not only assignments for the extraction of petroleum and gas and geological, construction, drilling and transportation matters, but also measures that envision the creation of a machine building base and the production of petroleum and drilling equipment, cross country vehicles and platforms for air cushions.

And what about the impressive Angaro-Yenisey region with its extremely large energy and industrial complexes? After the Sayanskiy TPK, whose development had to be forced in keeping with the decisions of the 26th party congress, it is time to begin with the Nizhne-Angarskiy. The first part of it, the Boguchanskaya GES, is already under construction. Unfortunately, a decision about the Sredne-Yeniseyskaya GES is still being postponed and the experienced collective of Krasnoyarskgesstroy does not have long-term prospects.

The problem of the flow of work in construction is a most important one. Take, for example, the Krasnoyarsk and Bratsk aluminum plants. Each of them consists of individual 500-meter blocks. Initially they put one block a year into operation, then two, and in Bratsk, even four. If one just indicates new facilities, the construction workers with rich experience and ready bases will construct them in record amounts of time. But for various reasons there has been delay in the formulation of documentation for other plants. The contracting collective has lost its shock force.

Unfortunately, there are many examples like this. Take the Kuzbass. At one time the Rospadskaya mine was constructed there with a capacity of 700 million tons of coal a year and with the best technical and economic indicators among the mines with "dry" technology for extraction. Next to it, in Mezhdurechensk, there are coal beds for two more mines like this. But the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has not developed a single mine in the Kuzbass during the twenty years since the Rospadskaya was created. Bases have been eliminated and construction workers have essentially become disqualified. And yet now it becomes clear that at the turn of the century the Kuzbass will be the major base in the country for the extraction of

coking coal. A large program has been adopted. It is necessary to increase the capacities of construction organizations again, which is certainly not a simple matter.

Why has it turned out this way? Because there were no long-term programs for the distribution of productive forces. In places that had these programs the development turned out to be dynamic.

A second major condition for ensuring success in the gigantic maneuver of redistributing productive forces in the East is the administration of the programs. It was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress that there must be specific people responsible for the implementation of these programs. We have experience in this also. The Uralo-Kuznetsk program was managed by the bureau of the Soviet of People's Commissars headed by V. V. Kuybyshev. And the program was a sparkling success. Then this experience was forgotten. We are now starting anew. There is a Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers for the Western Siberian petroleum and gas complex, and its agency, the interdepartmental territorial commission, has been formed locally, in Tyumen'. It has been granted the rights of a division of the USSR Gosplan. But where is the difficulty? There is a commission, but there is no program. And a commission without a program is like an army without a plan of attack. There is the danger that the commission in Tyumen' will engage mainly in current affairs. They, of course, are important. But the purpose of such a commission is something quite different: programs for the future. It is now more important for it to be concerned about the reserves that will provide for success under the Twelfth and Thirteenth Five-Year Plans.

It is no less important to make sure that the target programs are actually carried out in the complex. For, as a rule, we forget about the regional technical policy. We are not persistent in developing the production infrastructure. We have extended the railroad from Tyumen' almost to Urengoy, but its handling capacity is extremely limited. As soon as it was opened to traffic the entire route was jammed with rolling stock. It is necessary to join the railroad of Urengoy with Salekhard-Dabytnangi immediately in order to have a northern entry into the European part of the country. But again there is no decision. There will be nothing for the construction workers to do in the near future, and they are dispersing.

There is another weak point--the agricultural complex. Having attracted industry we sometimes forget that the people need full-value nutrition above all. At the recent Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev drew our most serious attention to the food program. We are now implementing a statewide program for the development of agriculture in the nonchernozem zone, which is of extreme importance for the country. But to which region will we direct our efforts next? From our point of view it should be Western Siberia, which has extremely favorable natural and climatic conditions. We mean mainly Altayskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts. Then should come Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast. These are giant areas that are capable of providing food for all of Siberia. And in order to have vegetables and fruits as well, it is possible to organize a "green bridge" with Central Asia. Siberia could produce potatoes and dairy products and send them to the south, and receive melons and fruits from there. Experience shows that it is impossible to create conditions for high rates of assimilation of new

regions of Siberia without a substantial food base, and this problem is fairly critical.

Finally, the problem of living conditions. A shortage of the customary comforts can be compensated for to a certain degree by high wages and the privileges that come with working in the north. But one cannot count on this alone. Despite the "big bucks," in many of the new regions we have 70 people who leave for every 100 who come. Such "turnover" causes us large losses. Housing, cultural and domestic institutions and food--these are the three necessities with which it is possible and necessary to become confidently established in Siberia! But this requires changing the ideology of assimilation.

And so, I repeat, we need good long-term programs and agencies for administering them! These agencies must also have their own local representatives, in the territorial production complexes. Let us say that a large city does not have a general plan. Nothing good will come of this. Each thrust will go its own way. It is more complicated to create a TPK than it is to construct a city. Thus it is even more important for each complex to have its own general plan. There are branch planning institutions, and in new regions we should create territorial institutes of the PromstroyNIIproyekt system of the USSR Gosstroy so that, on the basis of the program, they can make general plans for large TPK's. We should learn more rapidly about the modern development of programs and their administration because in the future the problems that will loom up in Siberia and the Far East will be even more immense.

Problems Cited

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by V. Perttsik, doctor of jurisprudence, professor: "TPK in Administrative Ensemble"]

[Text] Considering the problems of the assimilation of Siberia, academician A. G. Aganbegyan in his article, "The System of Programs" printed in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA deeply analyzed the entire complex of problems that are arising for the TPK. In order to solve them successfully, he wrote, "it is necessary to change the ideology of assimilation." And to do this, again quoting the author, we need "good long-term programs and agencies for administering them." It is this latter aspect of the problem that we should like to discuss in detail--to try to figure out which of those essentially important problems originated with the TPK and whose solutions are increasingly becoming a persistent and objective necessity.

It is just a stone's throw from Abakan to Minusinsk: a 20-minute drive. Before one gets a chance to have a conversation with the driver one begins to see new buildings on the left and on the right of the road. Have we arrived? No, answers the driver, this is the second Minusinsk. . . . A meeting with the chairman of the ispolkom, Nikolay Ivanovich Sokolovskiy, and the general director of the Minusinsk electrotechnical industrial complex production association, Vladimir Gavrilovich Karnushin, clarifies the question about "two Minusinsk."

The construction of the complex will increase the city's population to 80,000 by 1985. In theory the people must live on the borders of the existing city: new landscaping, modern building up, reconstruction of existing engineering facilities and communications are considerably less expensive than the construction of another Minusinsk. Moreover, it is much more convenient to live in a compact city. But the good ideas and the justified demands of the city soviet stand in contradiction to the way the USSR Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry is conducting this work in practice. It is assimilating free territory, but it is doing this unsatisfactorily and not comprehensively. In terms of the nonindustrial sphere, the technical plans include only housing and children's preschool institutions. In all this time only one general educational school has been constructed, and it is an exception. All this is located 12 kilometers from the industrial facilities, and service transportation takes more than 4,000 people to work and back each day. In 1985 it will be necessary to transport about 20,000 workers, but neither a passenger automotive enterprise nor a trolley system has been envisioned yet. Three years ago the Krasnoyarskiy krayispolkom raised the question of comprehensively building up the city to the Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry and Glavkrasnoyarskstroy, emphasizing that it will be difficult to fulfill even the production assignments without solving these problems.

The contradiction that has arisen in the Krasnoyarskaya area, incidentally, is fairly typical. It is not the result of someone's evil design. It is the consequence of the objective differences among the specific interests of branch and territorial agencies under the conditions of the TPK and incorrect regulation of their interrelations. For at the very basis there is no single master, no single plan and no single motivation.

If one recalls Bratsk, one finds in its biography a similarity to the present fate of Minusinsk. And, after all, they are separated by no more and no less than a quarter of a century--an entire generation in terms of a human life! But this is what bothers us: while taking advantage of the undoubtedly positive experience of the past, we are apparently not very critical of the costs of the path of "trial and error" which were natural for that time but not justified for subsequent progress.

Now about the Kansk-Achinsk TPK. This is the largest fuel and energy complex in the center of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. The nucleus of the TPK is power engineering. The Berezovskaya GRES No 1 alone will produce as much electric power as the Krasnoyarskaya and Sayano-Shushenskaya stations taken together. And there will be several GRES's like these. In order to begin working the Berezovskiy-1 mine and the first energy block of the GRES, in Sharypovo alone it will be necessary to construct about 600,000 square meters of housing and numerous social, cultural and domestic facilities.

But there is no doubt that such an immense amount of work is impossible without a consolidated comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of the TPK. But then, one asks, who should control the implementation of this plan, coordinate and stimulate its fulfillment, in brief, be responsible for it?

We have already become convinced that not one of the formations existing within the TPK--either branch or territorial--is capable of this. The reason is that not one

of them has or can have the entire complex of capabilities and rights necessary for the comprehensive plan. The root of the problem lies precisely in the fact that existing objective capabilities are inadequate to the objective needs.

As we know, a special governmental commission has been formed for problems of the development of the Western Siberian petroleum and gas complex, and also an inter-departmental territorial commission under the USSR Gosplan which is located in Tyumen'. Their activity makes it possible to take into account and combine regional and branch interests better.

The next step could be the creation of a coordinating agency whose decisions would be mandatory for all participants in the program of the TPK without exception. This viewpoint was expressed by the first secretary of the Krasnoyarskiy CPSU kraykom, Pavel Stefanovich Fedirko. It must have authority over both branch and territorial formations, regardless of their rank or departmental weight.

A good idea. Such an agency, an agency of government rank, it seems to us, should have the right to resolve practically all current problems in the formation, development and functioning of the TPK. To redistribute, if necessary, material and financial resources within the limits of the overall estimated value; to exercise control over the utilization of capital investments for industrial purposes and the level of wages; to carry out work in the area of ecological and scientific-technical programs; to render assistance in the development of agrarian complex, and so forth.

Many suggestions have been made regarding this, particularly by the TPK sector of the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and its regional division in Irkutsk, personnel of the economic and geographic faculties of MGU, the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Systems Research, the Central Economic Research Institute of the RSFSR Gosplan and other institutions. Relying on local agencies of authority and administration as well as peoples' control agencies it will be able to overcome the inevitable local and departmental influences, being an arbiter during possible disagreements. With respect to the branches it will be a controlling agency, but with respect to agencies of state authority of the republics, krays, oblasts and cities it will act as a governmental administrative agency and, therefore, the relations among them will be arranged on the basis of existing constitutional regulations. Disagreements among ministers, departments and these agencies of the USSR Council of Ministers will be able to be resolved by the Permanent Commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers for TPK's.

Let us emphasize that the administration of the TPK is a structure that is on a higher level than interbranch, interdepartmental or territorial administration. This is precisely why it can be carried out only by a governmental agency which has sufficient authority.

One must say that certain doubts are being expressed regarding this: should one really create yet another level for the existing agencies; would this not simply add complexity? First of all, such an agency is not a superstructure, but rather an extension of the ensemble of administration. Its appearance is fully in keeping with our existing legislation. A Permanent Commission for TPK's of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers can be created on the basis of Article 30 of the

USSR Law concerning the USSR Council of Ministers--for the preparation of proposals related to the formation and development, the working out of the necessary administrative decisions, the consideration of interdepartmental disagreements and the fulfillment of individual instructions of the Council of Ministers related to the administration of the TPK's. The second agency, a territorial one, could be created on the basis of Article 19 of the USSR Law concerning the USSR Council of Ministers, and this agency, in keeping with Article 6 of the same Law, could be responsible for solving individual problems of state administration of the TPK's that fall within the competence of the USSR government. And, incidentally, such an agency (we may arbitrarily call it the committee under the USSR Council of Ministers for the formation and administration of the TPK in Krasnoyarskiy Kray of the RSFSR) could now be created in the kray where two TPK's are being formed, Kansk-Achinsk and Sayanskiy, and a third, the Severnyy, is planned for the future.

This idea is completely in accord with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing the Efficiency of Production and the Quality of Work," and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Further Increasing the Role of the Soviets of Peoples' Deputies in Economic Construction."

It should be emphasized that the object of this state administration should be, in our opinion, not all TPK's of the country, but only those in the RSFSR which were mentioned in the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, since they are the functional part of the large economic regions which also have specialization on the scale of the country's national economy.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, when there is every possibility of developing the economy as a unified national economic complex, when there is no competition and the economy is planned, the creation of optimal administrative structures, including TPK's, should not be impeded. At the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee this point was again emphasized. "Unfortunately," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "the style of economic activity and economic thinking, methods of planning, and the system of administration are not being restructured energetically enough." This remark pertains equally to problems of TPK's. In order to eliminate the shortcomings quickly and efficiently enough, it is necessary to introduce mechanization of administration of the territorial-production complex into legal channels, that is, to base it on the law.

Sayansk TPK

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by V. Zotov and S. Sadoshenko, Khakasskaya Autononomous Oblast: "The Siberian Constellation"]

[Text] At the beginning of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, in August 1976, our newspaper published a special-subject page. Its authors entitled it very precisely "The Horizons of Sayansk Industry." Indeed, at that time many of the largest enterprises and industrial centers that comprise the Sayansk territorial-production complex (TPK) had just moved from the drawing boards to the construction sites and,

figuratively speaking, put their roots down into Siberian land. Not a single aggregate was operating yet at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, which can be called nothing other than the heart of the TPK. One of the largest railroad car construction plants in the world, the Abakano, had just begun production of its first platforms. And, as one would expect, journalists were discussing the near and more distant horizons of the Sayansk complex.

Now the creators of the complex in each of the three industrial centers--Minusinsk, Sayanogorsk and Abakano-Chernigorsk--having overstepped the former lines of the horizon, are now striving for new achievements, as was noted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

". . . to continue construction of the electrical equipment enterprises in Minusinsk." (from the Main Directions)

At the holiday demonstrations it was not difficult to distinguish the column of the electrical equipment association from the others. Each time it was led by the same person. A good-hearted healthy man, almost two meters tall, holding the association's banner up with one hand, calmly and confidently carries it through the festively decorated streets of the ancient Siberian town. He is a lathe operator at the plant for special technological equipment--as it were, the first-born of the Minusinsk industrial center--Valeriy Fedorovich Tel'nov, who last year became a shock worker of communist labor and a communist.

"You know, Tel'nov to some degree symbolizes the growth of our association," says the general director, V. Karnushin. "Like him, the association grows stronger from year to year and presents itself more and more confidently. While in 1978 the production volume amounted to 2 million rubles, last year it was already 18 million, and by the end of the five-year plan it will have again increased six-fold. Located on the immense site are 12 plants of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry which will produce various kinds of products--from electric irons to large blocks of power equipment. The association began the Eleventh Five-Year Plan with the production of a unique product--high-voltage vacuum switches and machines for plasma cutting of metals."

The production of vacuum switches, for the first time in our country, is something like the creation of color television picture tubes, but more complicated. The plasma metal cutting machine, the Kristall, is not simple to manufacture either, and the Yenisey will be even more advanced. The association's designers are just completing their work on it.

Complex technology, unique products--everything requires a great deal of knowledge. And this is probably why almost every worker employed in the main technological operations has a diploma from the tekhnikum or VUZ, or is preparing to receive one.

So far the immense construction site near Minusinsk has assimilated only one-tenth of the capital investments that are to be allotted for the association of electrical equipment enterprises. The construction is being done intelligently, or as they say here, "with brains": the foundation for the future enterprises was practically laid during the past five-year plan--excellent highways, sewage systems,

and water intake and purification installations were constructed, and the heating problem was solved. One can now start the construction of plants in earnest.

Such is the goal that the Minusinskpromstroy trust has set for itself.

The Minusinsk industrial center is one of three that comprise the Sayansk territorial production complex. In the future aluminum will come here from the Sayansk aluminum plant which is presently under construction. And one of the enterprises of the association will begin to produce conductors and cables from Sayansk aluminum. The economic ties are only beginning to form now: the association in Minusinsk has become the supplier of hydrogen, nitrogen, and liquid oxygen for the enterprises of the TPK, and it is receiving carbon dioxide that is produced in Abakan.

These initial ties are only small, one might say hardly noticeable, channels which will become stronger each year and assert a new principle of the development of productive forces based on a deeply thought-out program for intelligent and more efficient growth of the economic potential. Even today, when the industrial center is being born, it is known that if all the enterprises were not joined together the cost of construction would have increased by 114 million rubles and 15,000 more workers would have been needed.

Along with the construction of the complex of electrical equipment enterprises, during the past five-year plan they doubled the amount of dwelling space in Minusinsk, which previously had only 300,000 square meters. And under the current five-year plan it will be necessary to prepare another 600,000 square meters for the new residents.

"Basically to complete the construction of the Sayana-Shushenskaya GES and to put the capacities of the Sayansk aluminum plant into operation" (from the Main Directions)

In the Minusinsk Museum of Local History imeni N. Marty'yanov there is a mockup of a small hydroelectric power station which is primitive compared to modern ones. Its history is curious. Compared to 1924 members of the Shushensk society for joint improvement of the land decided to place a turbine installation on the Shush' River in honor of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin while carrying out his idea of the electrification of Russia. They thought and calculated, and the design for the 20-kilowatt station was born. But everything depended on the turbine: where to get it? They sent a representative to Moscow. He did not turn up anything, but he was accepted everywhere. At that time our country could not undertake such a construction project in Siberia and could not allot a "surplus" turbine.

How surprised that representative would be if he knew that now some 100 kilometers from Shushensk, where V. L. Lenin was in exile, one of the largest GES's in the world is being constructed. The capacity of each of its aggregates is more than that of the station suggested by the Shushensk peasants--32,000 times greater! And this does not surprise today's hydroelectric construction workers. Just think, 6.4 million kilowatts--this will be the complete capacity of the Sayana-Shushenskaya GES. And it is intended to construct a GES that is twice as large on the lower Tungusk. And one can say with confidence that the Turukhanskaya hydroelectric power station will be constructed by many of the same people who constructed the Sayano-Shushenskaya.

The GES has a right to be called a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Sayansk TPK. And this is not only because its ten aggregates will be able to produce more than 6 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy each hour. The station, in its role as the "heart," will set the rhythm for the entire complex organism of the complex that is being formed. And its construction and the operation of the first aggregates (six of them are now in operation) will be done on a principally new basis.

The KBGS-1000 self-lifting tower crane was created especially for the Sayano-Shushenskaya. This giant places concrete in the dam on both sides of itself. And then, having grasped the part of the dam it has constructed, it lifts it up and begins to work again. The hydroelectric construction workers at the experimentation grounds designed this self-propelled robot-manipulator which replaces the labor of several concrete workers with manual vibrators in pouring concrete.

The Sayano-Shushenskaya GES originated a highly effective approach to creating large structures on the basis of creative cooperation among all participants in the construction project. The "Agreement of 28" Leningrad enterprises and organizations that design and equip GES's and construction collectives, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, became well known throughout the country. There are now more than 150 industrial enterprises and scientific institutions in the orbit of the cooperative group. And only through close cooperation and coordination of their efforts can they achieve the main goal--to reduce the time periods for construction. Five of the six aggregates that are in operation began to produce electricity well ahead of schedule.

If the hydraulic construction workers had worked according to the standards that had been established, not a single aggregate would have been producing electric power today. The dam of the GES is still under construction and the water pressure is not sufficient to put the aggregates into operation permanently. But Leningrad and Sayanogorsk workers decided to install light-weight impellers on them, to construct temporary water reservoirs, and as soon as the dam reaches its planned level--to put all of the aggregates into operation permanently.

And now let us calculate the advantage derived from the new variant for the startup. Full operation will begin in 1984. But the first aggregate of the station has already been working since 1978. During this time about 9 billion kilowatt hours of electric power have been produced. While the station has still not reached its full capacity, expenditures on its construction are being actively recouped. This experience in increasing the effectiveness of capital investments has been adopted by all of the largest construction sites of the TPK.

The main consumer of the electric power from the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES will be the aluminum plant which is being constructed not far from Sayanogorsk. The plant will operate according to progressive technology, using large calcined anodes. The plant will produce its first products in 1984. The "winged" metals will go from here to other enterprises of the complex, including to Abakanvagonmash where (the idea exists) it will be possible to produce aluminum railroad cars.

". . . to put capacities into operation at the Abakan railroad car construction plant." (from the Main Directions)

The present general director of the Abakanvagonmash production association, Boris Akomovich Yegorov, came here from an enterprise whose profile was a lot different from machine building. He was in charge of the Chernogorsk artificial leather combine. But the Khakasskaya party obkom insisted on transferring him. And Yegorov began to carry out new duties which he regarded as responsible party instructions. In order to start up all of the productions of the railroad car construction association according to the complete technological schema, more than a billion rubles' worth of work had to be done. Time is needed to assimilate this amount. How does one accelerate the return on money invested in the construction project?

The first so-called auxiliary structure had not yet been accepted for operation, but, at the director's suggestion, they estimated the best place to locate the line and begin production of special platforms. The calculation was simple: as long as the construction of the plant continues and the association grows, it is possible to produce products at temporary sites. Thus in one of the wings of the only plant structure that has just been constructed there appeared the slogan: "The first platform--for the 25th CPSU Congress!" The railroad car construction workers kept their word: in February 1975 they rolled the first platform out of the shop by hand. In March they produced three platforms, and in April--five. But the annual plan required 100! Now the association has almost forgotten about the difficulties of those days (there are enough current concerns), and an indescribable amount has already been done. Suffice it to say that before the end of the year the Abakan workers produced 327 platforms.

Last year the plan was already for 400 platforms. And it was fulfilled. One can raise the question: is it not to their disadvantage to begin to assemble equipment at temporary facilities and then to tear them down and transfer the work to its permanent location?

It is Boris Akomovich's turn to speak:

"The economic effect from the operation of one specialized platform is 9,800 rubles a year. There are about 6,000 of our platform-container transports traveling on the railroads of the country. And the first 300 of them paid for expenditures on installing the line. This means that our platforms have long been producing pure profit for the state."

Moreover, the plant produces large-cargo containers. They are manufactured on highly mechanized and automated lines. The production can be compared with a motor vehicle conveyor. The difference is that the Abakan plant receives not prepared components, but many tons of sheet steel in rolls. They enter at one end of the immense facility where they are unwound, and at the other end emerges a large-cargo container, complete right down to the last rivet. The full planned capacity of the plant is 40,000 containers a year. This is the kind of production carried out at the Abakan plant.

But the main product of the Abakanvagonmash association, as one can see from its name--railroad cars or, more precisely, eight-axle semicars--will not appear under the Eleventh, but under the next five-year plan. What with the reduction of capital investments as compared to the initially earmarked ones, which was discussed

by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, could be concentrated more expediently on facilities with a high level of construction readiness. This is what the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building did. Under the current five-year plan the Abakan giant is being augmented with capacities for producing large and medium metal castings. Work on the complex facility for automatic coupling systems will also be completed, and the equipment is beginning to be installed.

In addition to those enterprises we have already discussed, the TPK will also include the Tuyskiy plant for processing nonferrous metals, a plant for industrial asbestos items, the Tashebinskiy gravel-sorting mine, a dairy in Chernogorsk and others. Concentrated, intercoordinated construction of the complex has played no small role in making sure that under the last five-year plan in Khakasiya each ruble invested in construction was recouped with a ruble of introduced fixed capital. (For comparison: under the Ninth Five-Year Plan this ratio was one ruble and 80 kopecks, respectively. The value of incomplete construction has been reduced by 100 million rubles. In the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan a large program of housing and civil construction was completed and given the name Novosel'ye-81.

But still it is not fair to hear only good words about the Sayansk TPK. And this is also predictable. Formation of such an economic complex is a complicated matter which requires a good deal of time. But each five-year plans enriches its creators with new experience and raises it to new heights.

Socio-economic Problems

Moscow PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 11, Nov 81 pp 74-78

[Article by N. Shilo, chairman of the Presidium of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and V. Chichkanov, director of the Institute of Economic Research of the Far Eastern Scientific Center, doctor of economics, professor: "Socio-Economic Problems in the Development of the Far East"]

[Text] In the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress a great deal of importance is attached to increasing the productive forces of the eastern regions of the country, including the Far East.* The Main Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990 envision providing for further development of nonferrous metallurgy, petroleum processing, the fishing, timber and wood processing industries and the pulp and paper industry in the Far East. The production of soybeans, rice and other agricultural products is also to be increased.

The constant attention devoted to increasing the productive forces of the Far East is brought about by the peculiarities of its economic and geographical position and the availability of rich mineral-raw material and biological resources. Even now

*Here and subsequently the term Far East does not include the Yakutskaya ASSR.

bringing the region's natural resources into economic circulation is, in a number of cases, an important condition for the stable development of the country's national economic complex. The region produces about 8 percent of the unionwide volume of products of the timber complex, a significant proportion of the fish and other sea products are obtained there, and it produces a significant proportion of the minerals. The geographical position of the Far East has determined the specific features of its branch structure. Thus transportation comprises about 11 percent of the total social product as compared to 4.7 percent in the country as a whole. This is related largely to the development of sea transportation which is a branch of unionwide specialization that provides for up to 15 percent of the sea cargo turnover. The proportion of construction in the total social product is 18 percent (10.8 percent in the USSR as a whole). Agriculture is relatively poorly developed, but here too there is a branch of unionwide specialization--soybean production.

An analysis of the current condition of the Far Eastern economy, the existing proportions and the contributions of various branches to the production of the national income shows that when planning the development of the Far Eastern economy it is necessary to take into account the following factors:

the unique character of the natural resources of the Far East and its geographical position;

the extremely taut labor balance;

the inadequate balance in the development of individual elements of the region, which is related to the narrow departmental influences in the distribution of funds.

Acceleration of the growth rates of the productive forces of the Far East and deepening of the comprehensiveness of its economy under the Eleventh and Twelfth Five-Year Plans are impossible without an efficient policy for capital investments that is based, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, on the following principles.

There should be a relatively greater increase of the capital investments made in the development of the production and social infrastructure and in the production sphere--in the construction base, transportation and energy.

The expenditures on reconstruction and modernization of production should be greater (at the present time they amount to about 6 percent). This is related to the fact that a labor-saving policy presupposes a change in the existing situation with respect to the capital availability for labor.

The immense scale of expenditures in the development of a comprehensive economy in the region, on the one hand, and the large number of complicated problems that must be resolved, on the other, make it necessary for a program-target approach to the development of the region's productive forces.

The USSR Gosplan supported a proposal of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences concerning the development of a comprehensive national economic program for the development and distribution of productive forces in the Far

Eastern economic region in the future, based on the points of the 26th CPSU Congress. Several of its basic subprograms are considered in the present article.

Assimilation of the Region's Natural Resources

At the present time the deposits of various kinds of ores comprise the basis of the region's mineral-raw material base. A number of large mining enterprises have been operating successfully here for a long time. And although the raw material base of certain combines is being exhausted, the Far East has significant prospects for discovering new ore deposits and regions with known and new genetic types of raw material or kinds of minerals.

The main problem of the extraction industry in the years of the next few five-year plans is to provide for accelerated startup and assimilation of planned capacities of new enterprises. To do this it is necessary to considerably accelerate geological prospecting work. But the effectiveness of the region's development will be determined by how efficiently the natural resources are utilized.

According to the pattern that took form as early as the 1930's, the concentrates obtained from Far Eastern mines were sent for processing to Novosibirsk, the Urals, the center of the European part of the country and Kazakhstan. In order to reduce the volumes of shipping at enriching factories, high-conditioned concentrates are produced, and this causes colossal losses: practically all of the valuable metal by-products go into the tailings. It therefore became necessary to construct metallurgy plants in the Far East. In particular, there is every possibility here of completely providing the country with domestic tin.

The solution to the problem of increasing the efficiency of nonferrous metallurgy in the Far East requires constant work for improving the system of planning and technical development of production.

In order to accelerate the assimilation of the mineral raw material resources of the Far East and increase the degree of their utilization in the future, it is necessary to envision the development and introduction into nonferrous metallurgy of special resource-saving technologies that are directed toward making use of multi-component ores that are difficult to enrich from deposits of the region's southern zone. This will produce a great national economic effect. On the one hand it will extend the "lives" of mining enterprises located in these regions, and retain the social structures that have arisen here and save considerable amounts of national economic funds which would have had to have been spent on putting the northern deposits into operation. On the other hand, there will be a significant increase in the output of useful products per unit of mining mass that is processed. Improvement of the autonomous financing system of administration in the branch is also important. All these measures will provide for accelerated development of the branch. The country will be able to obtain a large additional quantity of nonferrous, precious and rare metals.

The assimilation of the sea's biological resources is a most important factor in increasing the region's role in the unionwide economy and increasing the effectiveness of the entire country's public production. The Far Eastern workers' contribution to the fishing industry is significant. The region produces more than 36

percent of the commercial fish products and 48 percent of the feed meal. More than 1 billion conventional cans of preserves were produced in 1979.

The Far Eastern region has met the prerequisite for further increasing the extraction of the sea's biological resources. The Soviet Pacific Ocean economic zone has considerable supplies of biological resources that are reproducing themselves. The most productive regions of the 200-mile Pacific Ocean zone of the USSR are the western Bering Sea, the southern Kurile area and also the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan (the supplies of biological resources of the eastern Arctic seas have not been studied adequately, but there is reason to count on considerable productivity from this region as well).

The coastal waters of the Far Eastern region are promising for industrial development of sea products. At the present time their extraction in the Far East is limited to the regions of Primor'ye and of southern Sakhalin. With intensive development of sea businesses it is possible to considerably increase the extraction of these products. To do this it is necessary to take measures for improvement of the branch's structure. It is necessary to conduct a number of measures for the development of the fishing industry complex in the region, to eliminate the disproportions in the extracting and processing subbranches, and to provide for accelerated development of ship repair, branch machine building, and net and container production. The branch's port business must be strengthened considerably. It is necessary to improve the auxiliary productions which are behind, to arrange work for protection of resources and artificial reproduction, and to develop and introduce special technical means that make it possible to efficiently utilize the sea resources of the Far Eastern seas and the Pacific Ocean.

The Transportation Complex

Transportation is one of the most important parts of the national economic complex of the Far Eastern region. But the transportation network here is distributed extremely unevenly, most of it being concentrated in the southern part (7 percent of the area) which has approximately three-fourths of the railroads and highways. In a number of regions of the Far East its development is spotty (for example, in Magdanskaya Oblast) since no unified land part of the region has been formed yet. There is actually one railroad line here--the Transsiberian, which is a weak spot from the standpoint of maneuvering cargo flows. The distance covered by highways with improved paving (especially that of the highest category) is extremely inadequate. Motorized sleds are used extensively, but they cannot provide for stable year-around transportation ties. The handling capacities of the sea and river ports are inadequate. The short navigation period on the rivers (5-6 months even in the southern part of the region) and also the unfavorable hydrological conditions limit the possibilities of more efficiently utilizing river routes for transportation purposes. The region's need for air transport is also not fully satisfied (primarily for transporting passengers during the more favorable periods of the year). It does not comprise a large portion of cargo shipments either. Pipeline transportation has not been significantly developed.

The absence of the proper balance in the operation of individual kinds of transportation and the inefficient distribution of shipments among them lead to idle time of railroad cars, which entails large national economic losses.

In the future it will be most important to develop rail and sea transportation which ought to be used for most of the shipments. The task of providing for optimal functioning of the Transsiberian mainline and the eastern section of the BAM is crucial. They must operate as a unified transportation conveyor with efficient distribution of cargo flows between them. In order to achieve its goal, in addition to complete electrification of the Transsiberian mainline and comprehensive mechanization of loading work, in our opinion, one should begin to create a unified computer command-regulating system for organizing the process of shipping cargo so as to provide for maximum handling capacities of railroad mainlines with minimal increases of capital investments and high labor productivity.

The Baykal-Amur railroad mainline will pass through the territory of the Far Eastern economic region for a distance of about 2,000 kilometers. In the eastern section of the BAM (excluding the Yakutskaya ASSR) 670,000 square kilometers of the least inhabited territory will be brought into the zone of economic assimilation. The regions adjacent to the eastern part of the route have more favorable conditions for economic assimilation than do those of the western part.

In the first place, in the eastern section the BAM is not as far from the Transsiberian mainline and the assimilated southern regions of the Far East. This creates the possibility of more effectively utilizing existing industrial centers as bases and support points for economic assimilation of new regions.

In the second place, the construction of the eastern section of the BAM is being completed almost five years earlier than the western one. Traffic has been opened up to the Far Eastern railroad ring of Urgal-Komsomol'sk-na-Amure-Volochayevka-Birobidzhan-Izvestkovaya-Urgal with access to the seaports of Nakhodka, Vostochnyy, Vanino and Sovetskaya Gavan'. Moreover, the Small BAM is functioning: the station Bam-Tynda-Berkakit-Ugol'naya.

In the third place, during the course of the construction of the eastern section of the BAM there is parallel assimilation of a number of regions (the working of coal deposits of Southern Yakutiya, the construction of transportation-industrial centers in Tynda and the village of Urgal, the construction of the Zeyskaya and Bureyskaya GES's and the Neryungrinskaya GRES, the development of a large timber procurement and wood processing base in the regions of Solnechnenskiy and imeni Poliny Osipenko, and so forth).

The construction of the BAM creates a new situation in the distribution and development of productive forces of the Far Eastern economic region, and opens up prospects for bringing the extremely rich natural resources of this region of the country into national economic circulation. In this connection it is necessary to accelerate scientific research, preplanning developments and the formation of territorial industrial complexes in the regions adjacent to the eastern part of the mainline.

Fuel and Energy Complex

For further assimilation of the natural resources and increased efficiency of the economy of the Far East it is exceptionally important to have accelerated and balanced development of the fuel and energy complex and to raise the level of electrification of the national economy.

The supply of electric power for the majority of regions of Amurskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy krays comes from the combined electric power system (OEES) of the Far East. In 1978 the necessary reserve was not provided for the maximum load and this was covered by overloading the capacities of the aggregates.

In recent years a difficult situation has arisen with respect to supplying electric fuel and power for the Far East. The main reason for this is the delay in the construction of intersystem electric power transmission lines (LEP); LEP-500 kilowatts Svobodnyy-Khabarovsk, Primorskaya GRES-substation Dal'nevostochnaya; LEP-200 kilowatts Raychikhinsk-Londoko-Khabarovsk.

At the same time the capital investments allotted for the construction of intersystem LEP's by the Dal'set'elektrostroy trust are not being assimilated. Thus in 1975 only 108,000 of the 1.5 million rubles allotted for construction of the LEP-500 kilowatts of the Primorskaya GRES-substation Dal'nevostochnaya were assimilated. This has a negative effect on the course of the work for constructing the Baykal-Amur mainline and on its power supply. It is necessary to accelerate the construction of intersystem LEP-500 kilowatts that provide a system of external electric power supply for the BAM zone and also for the transmission of power to the southern regions of Primor'ye, Komsomol'sk-na-Amur and Sovetskaya Gavan'.

It is possible to increase capacities mainly by introducing the aggregates at the Kolymskaya and Bureyskaya GES's which are under construction and attaining the planned capacities of the Zeyskaya GES, the Primorskaya GRES and also a number of other TETs's which are either under construction or earmarked for construction.

In addition to this it is necessary to expand research and planning developments of issues related to the utilization of the energy resources of the seas in the Far East, wind energy and geothermal resources.

One of the peculiarities of the development of the fuel and energy complex of the Far East (since it does not have significant resources of hydrocarbon fuel of its own) is the orientation of power engineering toward coal. Coal consumption comprises about 50 percent of the region's fuel and energy balance. Therefore the program for the development of the fuel and energy complex in the region is largely a program for the development of the coal industry. The extraction of coal is still not in stride with the increased consumption, which causes interruptions in the supply and creates a strain on the coal balance. It is economically justified to deliver Neryungrinskaya coal (coking coal) to Amurskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray from the Yakutskaya ASSR. It is also economically advantageous to ship in coal from the Transbaykal area and Eastern Siberia.

An analysis of the future coal balance in the Far East makes it possible to conclude that it is necessary to concentrate geological prospecting and planning-research work in the Yerkovetskoye brown coal deposit (Amurskaya Oblast). Its assimilation will make it possible to compensate for the decreased coal extraction at the Raychikhinskoye deposit.

The construction of the BAM and the economic assimilation of the territory adjacent to the mainline creates the necessary conditions for expanding coal extraction at

the Urgal'skoye rock coal deposit. According to preliminary studies made by the Dal'giproshtakht Institute, in addition to reconstructing and expanding existing coal mining enterprises, it is possible to construct here no less than two highly mechanized mines with favorable mining and geological conditions where it is possible to achieve high technical and economic indicators for coal extraction.

The Main Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990 earmarked further development of the petroleum processing industry in the Far East. Drilling has been started on the Sakhalinsk shelf. And the first wells have not only produced oil, but also revealed the peculiarities of the geological structures below sea level and shown the contours of the deposits. This demonstrates the expediency of forming a new unionwide branch--the sea petroleum and gas extraction industry.

Construction Base

The need for implementing a special program to strengthen the region's construction base is dictated by the fact that in the final analysis construction determines the feasibility of the other programs for regional economic development whose distinctive feature is great capital-intensiveness.

Even now 4.5-5 percent of all the capital investments in the national economy are directed to the Far East. But they are not being assimilated effectively enough. The volume of incomplete production is growing. Although the growth rates of capital investments in the south of the region exceed the unionwide level, the introduction of fixed capital remains 20-30 percent below the planned indicators. This is explained by a number of factors, primarily the fact that the construction capacities do not provide for the assimilation of capital funds.

The demand for construction materials significantly exceeds the increase in the production of them. According to existing evaluations, the demand for construction materials in the BAM zone alone will considerably exceed the current production of them in the Far East as a whole.

Among the most important factors that impede the development of the economy of the Far East is the shortage of labor force. The Far East is one of the few regions in the country that did not have adequate labor resources by the time of the beginning of its intensive economic development. The growth of its economy takes place as a result of recruiting population from other regions of the country. The process of recruiting personnel is always lagging behind the demand, and there is especially a shortage of highly skilled specialists. The steady influx of population in the 1970's took place when there was a relatively high increase of labor resources in the country (18 percent in 10 years). In the 1980's it decreased to 3.8 percent. Moreover, in many central and western regions where there are migration flows to the eastern regions there will be no increase in labor resources or the number of workers could even decrease. Therefore, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, it becomes very important to have a thrifty, economical attitude toward labor resources. This is a complex matter which makes it necessary to solve many problems of an economic, technological, social and educational nature.

Practice shows that the conditions for the labor and life of the people are a decisive factor in drawing people to the Far East and keeping them there. The changes in the level and growth rates of incomes of the region's workers in connection with the regulation of wages in 1959-1960, when this factor was not sufficiently taken into account, caused a significant efflux of population to the European regions of the country. Under the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans measures were taken to improve the well-being of the residents of the Far East. In particular, regional coefficients were introduced or increased in a number of branches and regions, the list of territories placed on an equal footing with regions of the Far North was expanded, privileges were increased, and prices on certain foodstuffs were reduced to the level of zone II. New tariff conditions were introduced more rapidly and other measures were taken. All this had a positive effect on the attraction of personnel and their retention.

Because of the concern of the party and the government, much has been done recently for the population of the Far East. In the accountability report to the 26th CPSU Congress, L. I. Brezhnev devoted a great deal of attention to questions of social planning, particularly improving conditions for housing, labor and life. He especially emphasized the need for implementing the program envisioned by the plan for housing and cultural-domestic construction along with the construction of production facilities.

The shortage of labor force in the Far East has been exacerbated by the fact that they have not been utilized efficiently enough. In a number of branches of the region labor productivity remains below the average union indicators. There is also a significant amount of labor turnover. For many years it was higher than the average for the RSFSR. This leads to large expenditures which are manifested in reduced labor productivity before the release of the workers and during the period when they are mastering their new jobs, in losses of time during the process of labor placement, and in expenditures on mastering new occupations. It is also necessary to take into account that a considerable proportion of enterprises in the region are staffed by unskilled and less skilled workers. This creates additional difficulties in the organization of labor and production.

The shortage of labor resources should be compensated for by following an effective technical and labor-saving policy. In the Far East particularly, it should be oriented toward economizing on live labor. Mechanization of production processes has certainly not made its way to all kinds of economic activity, and the proportion of manual labor in certain spheres of material production in the region exceeds 50 percent. Moreover, the inefficient utilization of machines and mechanisms in the Far East reduces the productivity of technical equipment (for example, in excavation). In transportation this leads to an overexpenditure of fuel.

Science must play a large role in solving problems of developing the economy of the Far East and efficiently developing and distributing its productive forces. Scientists of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences are participating actively in the development of ways and means of increasing production efficiency; the degree of the influence of the center's scientific research on the national economy of the Far East is increasing rapidly. While during the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan only 20 scientific research projects were introduced into the national economy with an economic effect of 6.3 million rubles, under

the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the results of 432 research projects were introduced, with an economic effect of more than 30 million rubles.

Scientists are faced with large and responsible tasks under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It is necessary to raise the level of fundamental and applied research and to achieve a radical improvement in the work for introducing the achievements of science into the national economy and increasing the efficiency of scientific research work. A task has been set to concentrate attention on the crucial problems of the economic and social development of the Far East and its individual krais and oblasts, discovering new natural and raw material resources and developing efficient and economical ways of assimilating them.

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